The Wellsboro Gazette.

VOL. XLI WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914. NO. 7.

SIMONS TO DIE IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

o Be Electrocuted on Date to Be Fixed Later By Gov. Tener —Prisoner Unconcerned

Tioga county furnished her first ctim for the electric chair last onday afternoon when in open urt Arthur Simons received the ath sentence as a penalty for the urder of his 15-year-old cousin, Iva hristian, whom he shot and killed st July, at her home in Westfield wnship, because she refused to arry him.

Simons was brought into court at o o'clock, accompanied by his coun- l and county officials. His char- teristic attitude of indifference was plainly noticeable as it was roughout his trial and he appeared tirely oblivious to the grave na- re of the occasion.

Asked if he had anything to say y sentence should not be pronounc- Simons arose and for a few nutes talked incoherently of "spring d summer, power and blood," etc., e whole being simply a jumble of rds entirely without meaning. He d say, however, that he was not ilty.

Judge Cameron's sentence follows: "The sentence of the law, as direct- by the court, is that on such a day the Governor of this Common- alth may designate, death shall inflicted on you, Arthur Simons, by using to be passed through your dy a current of electricity of in- nsity sufficient to cause death; such rrent to be continued until your e dead. And may God, whose ercy endureth forever, have mercy your soul."

When the sentence was pro- unced by the Court the condemned n stood quietly and while he seem- to be listening to the words which d, in the natural course of events, d him to the chair of death, never- less it was plainly noticeable that se grave words had no visible ef- t upon him, his countenance re- ting the same blank expression ich has been so apparent each e he has been in court.

Simons was removed to the jail by officers and will there remain un- Sheriff Rees takes him to the new ntentiary in Center county, where electrocutions for this district l take place.

His execution, however, may be ayed by reason of an effort which y be made to have the State Board Pardons commute the sentence to imprisonment.

oman Suffrage Party Conference.

A Woman Suffrage party confer- e was held last Thursday at the me of Mrs. R. K. Young, by Miss nah J. Patterson, State Chairman the Woman Suffrage party in nsylvania, with the officers of suf- ge clubs and suffrage party lead-

There was a good attendance, resentatives from Mansfield, Bloss- g, Knoxville and Middlebury be- present, as well as the Executive rd of the Wellsboro Suffrage Club suffrage party leaders of Wells- o.

Miss Patterson gave a very inter- ng account of suffrage work in State, and outlined the methods ch she as chairman is pursuing in ard to organizing the party oughout the State. Under the ction of the chairman there are organizers at work, and up to present time fifty-three counties e been organized. As fast as nties are organized a canvass is le to ascertain the standing of all sons on the question of equal suf- ge.

he also spoke of the splendid pro- ss in suffrage work that has been le in this State, and said that if suffragists will now, for just one , put their shoulders to the wheel lend their best efforts toward winning of the ballot in 1915, the e will be won.

rganization in this county is well er way and will be completed as dly as possible.

ttles of Morphine in His Pocket.

n Addison correspondent says a man who gave his name as ell Shoop and his home as Silver ngs, N. Y., was arrested last rday evening on a charge of in- cation. Shoop was found in a condition at the Erie station in ison and was taken to the city in that place where he remained Monday morning, when he was to the Bath jail.

hen the officer who made the ar- searched Shoop he found in the 's possession five full bottles of phine. He is a morphine user he had been to Elkland, where ad purchased the dope. He had taking the dope along with key when arrested.

For and Against.

ddison has just begun a two-year od of temperance. There can be intoxicants sold at hotels or ons and only two drug store li- es may be granted in the town. drug store proprietors of Addi- say they will not apply for this lege, so the town will be without place where intoxicants can be ned.

Watkins correspondent says that that town went dry several have been thrown out of em- nent, and many are now looking ther work. The ice business has off over half and the coal busi- is also seriously affected

OCTOBER MEETING OF D. A. R.

Held at Home of Mrs. Rose in Mansfield—An Interesting Paper.

Last Saturday afternoon the 71st meeting of Wellsboro Chapter, D. A. R., was held at the home of Mrs. M. F. Rose in Mansfield, her sister, Mrs. F. E. Rose, of Wellsboro, acting as hostess.

Mrs. Rose's home is especially attractive to the members of this society, its rooms being filled with old colonial furniture, consisting in part of trunks, high-boys, chests, a four-poster bed, swords and many other interesting relics which, if they could speak, would no doubt have interesting tales to tell.

There being no official business for disposition the executive meeting was dispensed with. The Regent called the meeting to order and the society sang in chorus our national anthem. Then followed the reports of the secretary and treasurer, both of which were approved as read.

The Regent then brought to the attention of the assembled daughters two letters which had been received since the last meeting. The first was a communication from the officials of the Martha Berry School, in which it was intimated that a further contribution from the local chapter would be very acceptable to be used in founding a scholarship. Our President General, Mrs. Story, also asked for funds to be contributed to the Red Cross Society.

While it was the sense of the meeting that both these organizations were entirely worthy of help, it was nevertheless decided to postpone definite action in both instances to the next regular meeting. In connection herewith we were proud to learn, from our Regent, that the Pennsylvania Chapter, D. A. R., in all the National Society, ranks first in the amount of contributions extended to charitable educational institutions.

The society then discussed at some length the marking of the Revolutionary soldiers graves and Mrs. Warren Rose and Mrs. E. H. Ross, of Mansfield, were appointed to assist the regular committee having this work in charge.

The regular literary program was then taken up, the paper of the day being "Civic Improvement," prepared and read by Mrs. E. H. Owlett, of Wellsboro. This paper showed very plainly the pleasing result of thoughtful preparation and inspired us all toward better citizenship.

[The full text of this most excellent paper will be printed in the next issue of the Gazette.—Ed.]

Mrs. J. E. Williamson, of Mansfield, gave an entertaining reading on "The Legends of the Hudson," citing interesting accounts of the many beautiful spots along this river, places made sacred not only by legend but by history as well.

There followed a very enjoyable social hour when our hostesses served delicious refreshments to the thirty daughters and their four guests, the latter being Mrs. F. Conolly, Chemung Chapter, of Troy; Mrs. Budd, of Troy; Miss Higsbee, of Lancaster Chapter; Mrs. W. W. Allen, Mrs. Strange and Miss Strange, of Mansfield.

Mrs. Conolly and Mrs. Higsbee, being visiting daughters, were called upon by our Regent and each gave an interesting and entertaining account of the work done in their respective chapters, and at the same time congratulated the local chapter upon its membership and its very evident earnest desire to accomplish much good in the world.

The meeting closed at 5 p. m.

A Christmas Ship for Relief.

Because the great war has caused so much poverty and distress among all Europe, a movement has been started in the United States to send abroad a Christmas ship carrying relief and some small comfort and happiness to the little children among the sufferers.

Wellsboro is never remiss in matters of charity and philanthropy. Wellsboro's heart is receptive alike to the joys and woes of childhood. To that heart is addressed the appeal to help, now, as bountifully as may be. Those who laud early Christmas shopping as well as the prevention of useless giving must understand that prompt action should be allied with the wish to do.

Will you all men, women and children, give what you can—clothing, toys, old or new, or money, so this Christmas to come may hold Christmas meaning for the little children across the sea.

Please communicate with Mrs. C. E. Bennett, 8 West avenue, (Bell Telephone 60) before November 1st. If you cannot bring or send your Christmas gifts she will be glad to call or send for them.

New Pastors for This County.

At the closing session of the Genesee Methodist Conference held at Bath, N. Y., the following appointments were announced for this county, in the Corning district:

Ansonia—John Burnett.
Covington—F. H. Lockwood.
Delmar—J. H. Rayner.
Elkland—Charles Collins.
East Charleston—N. V. Wright.
Gaines—M. H. Horton.
Keeneyville—J. H. Totten.
Knoxville—A. W. MacDougald.
Lawrenceville—A. L. Schumann.
Little Marsh—David Angus.
Nelson—F. G. Barnard.
Osceola—Arthur Gregson.
Tioga and Farmington—Joseph Clark.
Wellsboro—W. W. Brunk.
Westfield—C. W. Hayes.

REV. RETAN GOES WRONG.

Native of Millerton Practically Admits His Guilt of Charges.

O. A. Retan, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Onondaga, N. Y., until last week Monday, who is a native of Millerton, was compelled at the annual session of the Central New York Conference at Geneva to withdraw from the Central New York Methodist Conference under complaint. This removes Mr. Retan from the ministry, takes from him his title of "reverend" and in the eyes of the conference leaves him convicted of the charges made.

A correspondent writing from Onondaga, says: "Sensational stories were circulated in this place about Mr. Retan and it was understood here that he was to have a hearing before the proper board at the annual session of the conference. While the nature of the complaint made against him at the conference is not specifically known here it is understood that it was charged that he had become intimate with a woman of his church. Mr. Retan is married and before this has enjoyed an excellent reputation. He has not announced his plans for the future."

An Elmira paper says: "O. A. Retan is a native of Millerton, where he spent the early part of his life. When a young man he studied and entered the ministry and has held various charges in central New York. He is well known in this city and throughout this section and the fact that he made a mistake that compelled his withdrawal from the ministry causes a profound sensation. It is hoped that even yet the charges may be explained and Mr. Retan reestablished in the work. Mr. Retan was not given an appointment to any charge."

Open Letter to Candidates for Office.

To all candidates for Governor, member of Congress from this district, and for member of the Legislature from Tioga county:

We, the undersigned, a few of the qualified voters of Tioga county, realizing the importance of many of the issues existing in the pending campaign, and being desirous of ascertaining the position of the candidates for the offices of Governor, member of Congress from this district and member of Assembly from Tioga county, would most respectfully request a statement of your position upon the following questions:

First—Are you for local option?

Second—Are you for equal suffrage?

Third—Are you for Boise Penrose for United States Senator?

Thomas J. Davies, J. F. Haverly, F. J. Ashley, A. Z. Myers, E. B. Gaige, A. E. Garrison, M. L. Garrison, Willard Middaugh, V. B. Odell, M. H. Shepard, James S. Blair, Francis Kelley, J. M. Bailey, Richard Smith, H. Roblyer, L. M. Miller, E. G. Close, E. D. Rouse, J. D. Seeley, Joseph Collins, Frank Sheffer, Fred Snyder, Frank Snyder, B. F. Edwards.

Death of Aged Delmar Resident.

Robert S. Walbridge, one of Delmar's oldest and best known residents, died last Friday of apoplexy at his home in that township. He was 83 years of age.

Mr. Walbridge was born at Trenton, N. J., but had spent a good portion of his life in the township where he died. Mr. Walbridge was a sturdy, honest and upright farmer and had a large acquaintance in this section of the county. He was a veteran of the Civil War and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

The deceased is survived by two sons: A. C. Walbridge, of Stevensville, Montana, Geo. B. Walbridge, of Detroit, Mich.; also by two brothers and one sister—Peter G. Walbridge and Miss Elizabeth Walbridge, both of Wellsboro, and Jack Walbridge, of Pleasantville, Venango county.

The funeral was held from the home Sunday; burial in the West Branch cemetery.

You Can't Keep a Good Man Down.

Hugh F. Eames, city editor of the Daily Review of Towanda, spent Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eames. Mr. Eames will this week sever his connection with the Daily Review, where he has been employed the past two years, and will leave to-morrow for Philadelphia, where he has secured a position on the staff of the North American.

Mr. Eames is a young, bright, progressive all-round newspaper man, a versatile writer, and has made good wherever he has hung up his hat. He has been assigned to the position of news editor of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey pages of the North American, a position which we predict he will fill with credit both to himself and the paper which he represents.

We wish our friend "Pud" Eames success in his new field of labor. You can't keep a good man down.

Ownership of Tioga County Homes.

According to a United States Census bulletin, just issued, there are 10,665 homes in Tioga county, 4,272 of which are farm homes. Over 2,000 of the farm homes are owned by their occupants and are free of mortgaged incumbrance. The mortgaged farm homes number 1,391. Renters occupy 786 farm homes in this county. Out of a total of 10,665 homes in the county 6,893 are urban homes. There are 2,719 urban home owners in the county. Of this number 456 are mortgaged; 2,195 of the urban owned homes are free of incumbrance. There are 33,479 rented urban homes in the county.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Instructors and List of Attractions for Week of October 26th.

The annual Tioga County Teachers' Institute will be held at the Bache Auditorium the week of October 26th, the first session being held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The instructors engaged for the week are Dr. A. E. Winship, of Boston; Dr. Charles Culvert Ellis, of Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.; Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, of Harrisburg; L. H. Dennis, of Harrisburg; Dr. W. H. Straughn, of Mansfield, and Prof. H. J. Taylor, of Lancaster, Pa.

A letter has been received by Superintendent E. A. Retan, cancelling the engagement of Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, who was scheduled for the opening attraction of Monday evening. Announcement will be made next week of a substitute for Dr. Levy. The following entertainments and lectures make up the evening course for the week:

Tuesday evening—The Collegian Quartette. This is the strongest quartette of its kind that is upon the lyceum platform this season. The Collegians have been out three seasons. Not only was their success unusual from the first but they have been received with greater and greater enthusiasm each year. As a singing combination their voices blend as harmoniously and as perfectly as could be imagined. Their program is full of lively action with enough of the "old favorites" and enough of the sober parts to give a fine variety.

Wednesday evening—Lecture by Thos. Brooks Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher is one of the most brilliant lecturers on the American platform. He is filled to the brim with physical and mental energy. His personality is magnetic. He is a master of every phase of dramatic art. He is also a master in the use of language, whether it be biting sarcasm, scathing condemnation, tender pleading or strong exhortation. All this power in language and dramatic art is combined for one purpose—to startle, to awaken and then to burn into the love of his hearers, moral convictions.

Thursday evening—Rogers and Grilley, Entertainers. There has been no entertainment in recent years more successful in satisfying the better class of Lyceum patrons than Rogers-Grilley recitals. Their programs have been selected with special care and embrace what is best and choicest in the realm of literature and music.

From the harp class, with which Mr. Rogers opens the program, followed by a group of impersonations and original selections by Mr. Grilley, the listeners are carried through a series of artistic efforts in the realm of pathos, humor and music until the closing number leaves the audience wondering if it is really true that such a delightful evening has been given by a company of only two people. A feature of worthy mention is their continued reappearance on the strongest and most conservative courses in the United States, in such cities as Brooklyn, Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington.

Tickets for the course, $1.50 and $2.00. Seats on sale at Howd's drug store, Thursday, Oct. 22.

From French Hill.

French Hill, Oct. 14.—Rev. Totten attended the conference at Bath last week. We all join in hoping he will be returned to this charge, as he seems to be the right man for the place.

Mrs. Totten and daughter, Alberta Smith, visited friends in Galeton last week.

Mrs. Emily Gillette, of Mansfield, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lydia Wilson.

Clark Gee has purchased a new Ford touring car.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Gleason, of Fassett, Canada, have returned home after spending a few days with Mr. Gleason's parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Gleason.

Mrs. Martha Bailey, who suffered a stroke of paralysis last July, is very low at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ida Tremaine, at Keeneyville. There are no hopes of her recovery.

Clifford Briggs, son of Charles W. Briggs, is very ill of typhoid fever.

Nate West has returned to his home here with his family after spending a year at Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Monks visited his uncle, John Monks, in Chatham on Sunday.

A very much needed and refreshing shower passed over this section Saturday evening.

Didn't Care to Know the Cashier.

Assistant Cashier Pattison, of the Elkland Bank, had the starch all taken out of his crinoline last week by a smartly dressed, bewitching young woman stranger who presented a check to be cashed. "I am sorry, madam," he said, with his best brand of politeness, "but you will have to be introduced by somebody before I can cash this check." He was nearly carried off his feet by the reply, which was given additional force by a pair of snapping black eyes.

"Sir," she said, with hauteur, whatever that is, "I am here on business. This is not a social call. I do not care to know you."—Ex.

—Thomas Jenkins and Miss Mary Maglin Hall, both of Farmington, were married at Tioga last Wednesday by Justice of the Peace Francis G. Babcock.

HON. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS

Republican Candidate for Representative From Tioga County

George W. Williams, of Wellsboro, the Republican candidate for Representative, asks for re-election on his record of loyal service to his constituents in having voiced their sentiments in voting for all legislation along progresive lines—moral, social and business—with a pledge if re-elected to continue to so represent them.

Mr. Williams typifies in his private life and public career all that is best and highest in American citizenship. He bows to no boss, makes no truce with fraud or crookedness, and stands for whatever he believes to be right, regardless of consequences. He stoops to no unworthy means to obtain his ends, and courts no political favors at the expense of his conscience for his constitutents. He believes in an honest day's work for an honest dollar, that integrity and efficiency are the only qualifications to office, and values more his self respect than the emoluments of office or the pride of place.

Representative Williams has made an enviable record, a credit to Tioga county, during his former terms in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. His voting shows independence of thought and action, but always he has had regard for the prevailing sentiment of his county. For instance, Mr. Williams has voted as follows:

Equalization of Taxation.
Workmen's Compensation.
State Wide Primaries.
Election of U. S. Senators by popular vote.
A Constitutional Convention.
Mothers' Pensions.
Local Option.
Corrupt Practices Law regulating the use of money at elections.
Equal Suffrage Resolution.
Regulating hours of labor of Children.
Regulating hours of labor of Women.
A Public Service Commission.
Safeguarding Lives of Men Employed in Mines.
State Civil Service.
Conservation of Timber and Water.
Wiping out White Slave Traffic.
Initiative and Referendum resolutions and for other progressive measures of importance to the people of Pennsylvania.

In addition he has served his constituents in many other ways, and they, regardless of political affiliations, have invariably found him quickly to respond, courteous, obliging and efficient.

It was through the persistent efforts of Mr. Williams that the boards at Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Junction were rebuilt, complaints being filed and the matter being taken up by him personally with the State Railroad Commission.

He was also instrumental in having the law passed requiring railroads to correct their mileage every three years, which has resulted in reducing the passenger mileage on many of the railroads in the State.

Among the bills introduced by Mr. Williams in the Legislature during his terms of office are the following: State Civil Service, to substitute the merit for the spoils system, which passed the House for the first time, but failed of passage in the Senate. Candidates Lewis, McCormick and Brumbaugh, in declaring for Civil Service, have endorsed Mr. Williams' position.

Authorizing the Department of Forestry to lease State lands for health, recreation, church and school purposes.

Providing for licensing and bonding of those engaged in selling agricultural products on commission.

Making liberal appropriations to the Blossburg Hospital, one of the few appropriation bills approved by the Governor for the full amount.

Creating the Auxiliary Forest Reserve, the purpose being to encourage the owners of lands better adapted to the growth of timber than agricultural products, to plant the same to trees, under certain protection of the Department of Forestry. A conservation measure.

To make the public highway between Mansfield and the New York State line, via Jobs Corners and Mosherville, a State road on June 1, 1915.

Mr. Williams was very much interested in the matter of appropriations for the transportation of the soldiers to Gettysburg, and for carrying out the 50 per cent. bonus provision of the township road law, reporting both from the appropriation committee without delay.

During the session of 1913, at the request of Speaker Alter, Mr. Williams had the honor of presiding as Speaker of the House on several occasions. He was appointed by the Speaker one of the committe of three to meet and escort Secretaries William J. Bryan and William B. Wilson and Congressman Mitchell Palmer to the House.

At the May primary election over 200 voters in parties other than the Republican voted for Mr. Williams, indicating a general sentiment among the voters, regardless of political affiliations, who are favorable to his election in November.

First Baptist Church Notes.

Mr. Maxie Neubauer has been invited to speak at the union Sunday school convention meeting at Blossburg today.

Our prayer-meeting at the usual hour Sunday morning.

Pastor has invited H. L. Furman to serve as secretary in the place of Fred Furman, who is now teaching elsewhere. Pastor expects to hear a prominent Republican speak part of next study hour on the present State campaign. A Progressive and a Democrat will speak later. Since this is just two days before election, Next B. Y. P. U. meeting will be for temperance.

The Christian use of the unusual book of Ecclesiast was set forth by the pastor Sunday morning. A tribute was paid teachers at the second service, at 7 p. m., as God's use of a schoolmaster of olden times, Gamaliel, the advocate of religious liberty, was pictured.

Mrs. H. L. Forman welcomed the Mission Circle at her Charleston street home yesterday.

The Judson class looks forward to a party at the home of Marion Harkness on Saturday afternoon.

Our building fund will be added to Teachers' Institute week, when some of our chief homes will accommodate teachers at the usual rate. Out-of-town teachers may communicate with the pastor for further information.

Mansfield Crushes Corning.

Mansfield, Oct. 14.—The Mansfield Normal football team subjected the Corning High School team to a decisive defeat when these two teams met at Smythe Park last Saturday afternoon by the score of 101 to 0.

Although the opportunity for trying out several new plays that Coach Rockwell had intended to experiment with seemed bright, he nevertheless failed to introduce them in the Wellsboro game, which occurs at Mansfield next Saturday. Wellsboro will be a tougher proposition.

While expressing satisfaction over the high score against Corning, Coach Rockwell regrets that the score should have come at such an unfortunate time. The effect on the Mansfield squad will likely be demoralizing, and Coach Rockwell realizes the mistake in underestimating Wellsboro's strength. He expects a hard game from Wellsboro, for he realizes that the Wellsboro team has had excellent training. The Wellsboro boys are also recognized at Mansfield as able players.

MAN KILLED IN SIGHT OF WIFE

Central Track Walker Met Death at Ramsey in Peculiar Accident—Cars Wreck Tank

Harry Davenport, aged 37 years, a track walker on the New York Central railroad at Ramsey, was instantly killed last Thursday afternoon in the sight of his wife and several small children by being crushed under a water tank, toppled over when struck by seven piled-up freight cars in a wreck.

The accident occurred about 4:30 o'clock at Ramsey, nine miles this side of Jersey Shore. The man's body was badly crushed, his head being mashed in the wreckage of the water tank. One of the first persons to reach the dead man was his wife who had witnessed the accident from her home, a few hundred yards from the scene.

The accident which resulted in Davenport's tragic death was a most peculiar one. The man was employed as a track walker on the New York Central for about ten years and he lived at Ramsey for a number of years. His home is along the railroad track. He left his home about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon to go to the tank, under which there was a small apartment in which switch lamps and signal lights were kept. Davenport was engaged in filling several of these lamps with oil and his wife and several children of the family were standing in the yard of their home watching the man.

As a fast freight passed the tank at Ramsey a car in the middle of the train was derailed. The cause of the derailment is not exactly known. Quickly six cars in the rear piled up and the huge mass toppled over on the water tank.

The noise of the crashing cars was so great that it is certain Davenport heard it but he was unable to escape as the wreckage fell over onto the tank, breaking its heavy supporting timbers and smashing the tank under it. The volume of water in the tank was released and the man was caught under the fall of this and the timbers. It is believed that his death was almost instantaneous.

The wreckage of the cars and tank spilled over the rails and blocked the tracks, as a result of which the evening train was four hours late in this borough. The mass was cleared up during the night.

Although the cars were badly smashed in the pile-up none of their contents was harmed. A modern box containing a piano remained intact and one of a car load of whisky in bottles in small cases none of the bottles was broken.

Mr. Davenport is survived by his widow and five children. The Williamsport Sun says: "A pathetic feature of the occurrence is that Davenport was expected in the city to visit his mother and son that evening. The son went to the Reading station to meet the New York Central train on which his father was expected to be a passenger. When the train was found to be late the lad returned to his grandmother's home. A message announcing his father's tragic death had been received there in the meantime."

Niles Valley Notes.

Niles Valley, Oct. 14.—The school in this place is preparing for an entertainment to be given in the schoolhouse Friday evening. The proceeds will be used for decorations needed in the school room. Turn out and help the little ones. Admission, 10 and 15 cents.

Mrs. Minnie Ellison, of Antrim, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Myra Lyons, in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sweet and Mrs. Frank Sweet attended the meeting of Pocahontas Council at Tioga last Friday evening.

Mrs. Blatchley and her granddaughter, Jane Blatchley, of Wellsboro, were guests of Mrs. R. B. Ferry last Friday.

John Sampson had business in Philadelphia last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Jackson, of Little Marsh, called on friends in town last Friday.

Mrs. Leroy Sweet, Mrs. Jane Sweet and Mrs. R. R. McInroy were shoppers in Wellsboro last Saturday.

Goodwin Taken to Elmira.

Last Thursday night Deputy Sheriff Lee Knapp, of Elmira, came to this borough and on Friday returned to that city with Coran Goodwin, who has been held at the county jail for about two months awaiting extradition papers from Governor Tener.

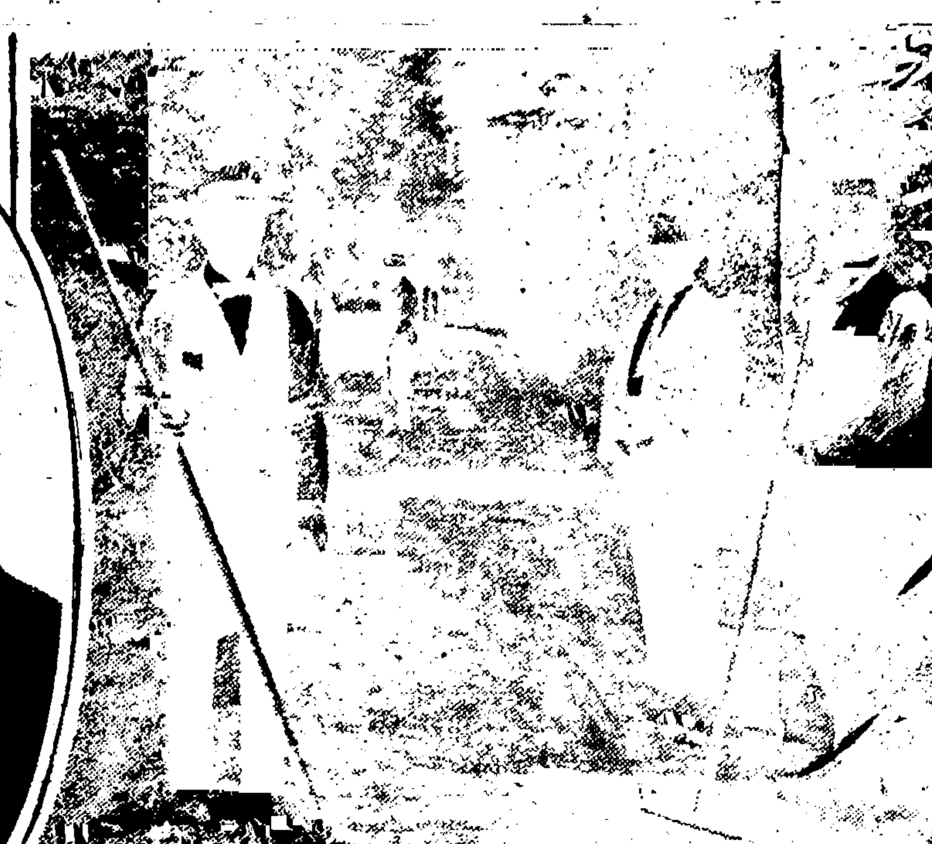
Goodwin was arraigned before County Judge Swartwood in Elmira on Friday afternoon upon charges made against him by a young woman of that city. Goodwin entered a plea of not guilty to both charges, one of which is seduction under promise to marry and the other abortion. He was released late Friday night on $1,000 bail.

During his imprisonment in the county jail Goodwin has fought the efforts to take him back to Elmira to face the charges. Twice officers from the Sheriff's office in Elmira were sent here for Goodwin but could not secure him.

—O. G. Woodhouse, the enterprising new proprietor of the Millerton Advocate, has just installed a Linotype in that office.

WHAT BIGELOWISM MEANS AND THE MAN WHO WILL END IT

Monroe County Farmers at Work on the State Highways Neglected by Bigelow



The above photographs were taken on the Monroe County Good Roads Day, June 15th. On this day the citizens of Monroe County, who had waited in vain for the Bigelow Highway Department to put the State Highways in passable condition, took the matter into their own hands and spent a day repairing their own roads. The highways in all parts of the County, as the result of neglect for months by the State Department, were in intolerable condition, but the farmers themselves in a day succeeded in doing more than Bigelow had accomplished in a year. It cost the County dearly, however, and it cost the farmers even more, in time, money and effort. This is one price they paid for Bigelowism.

In the oval above is a portrait of Vance C. McCormick, Democratic Candidate for Governor, who has pledged himself to a thorough reorganization of the Highway Department, and who, as mayor of Harrisburg, proved the roads could be built and kept in good condition without any great burdens upon the taxpayers. Mr. McCormick has been active in the good roads movement for years, but he believes in the largest measure of home rule possible, in efficiency, economy and honesty, and in providing an effective plan of maintaining the State Highways after they are built.

DEMOCRATS ISSUE NEW CHALLENGE

Give Rivals Chance to Present Arguments Side by Side With Democratic Facts.

BULLETIN BOARDS COVER STATE

Republican and Other Party Leaders Have Been Offered Use of Space on Board—First Bulletins Out.

Harrisburg, Oct. .—Another remarkable innovation in campaigning methods has been announced by the Democratic State Committee. Bulletin boards for the use of all political parties and other organizations engaged in the present campaign will be printed and posted by the committee in every part of the state.

Space on these boards has been reserved for each party organization, and Chairman Morris in a letter to the chairman of each of the other parties has formally offered the use of this space to the regular party organizations, and has pledged the cooperation of the state committee with the other committees in making it a fair and effective means of getting the actual facts from the point of view of the various parties before the voters.

No restrictions as to the form or contents of the argument to be presented by the various parties have been imposed by the Democratic committee, except only the general condition that each party shall help to maintain fair play in the use of the boards and that nothing shall be displayed that does not bear directly upon the campaign.

Chairman Morris in a letter to the chairmen of the other parties outlined the scheme as follows:

"The Democratic State Committee proposes to post in conspicuous places throughout the state a bulletin board containing spaces for the use of all the political parties, including your own. The space allotted to each party will be approximately 10 inches by 14 inches, and in that space we invite you to place in any form which you see fit facts and arguments to sustain the position of your party on the issues of the present campaign.

"This board is being printed and distributed at the expense of the Democratic State Committee, which will see to it that the Democratic column will be constantly supplied with fresh, forceful facts for the information and the guidance of voters. To the end of securing a full, free and fair discussion of the questions now agitating the people of the state, we strongly urge your cooperation to the extent of keeping your party's space filled with similar material.

"I enclose, herewith, a copy of our first bulletin, which will give you the key to our plan.

"I shall be glad to answer any question regarding it or to cooperate with you in any other way in making this revival of the town meeting idea effective."

A further sidelight on the scheme is afforded by the first bulletin put out by the Democratic committee. It contains a cartoon, in which a caricature of Penrose is at one side, while on the other Dr. Brumbaugh, pictured as a mask and labeled "The Mask of Respectability," shields McNichol, Vare, Standard Oil, Special Privilege Liquor Interests, Capitol Grafters and the Ward Heelers. Underneath the first picture is a title, "This is Penrose." Beneath the second, "This is Penroseism." The bulletin is headed, "Why this Bulletin Board?" and reads as follows:

"Why should the Democratic party erect bulletin boards all over the state for every other party to set forth its claims to the voters?

"Simply because the Democratic party is the party of democracy. It sincerely believes in putting all the issues up to the people themselves. It wants the people to know all the facts, weigh all the factors and vote according to their enlightened and patriotic judgment.

"Of course, a political party must be very sure of itself—of its platform and of its candidates—to be willing to hire a hall, as it were, in which its rivals may speak.

"Well, that is so. Point for point, man for man, the Democratic case invites comparison with all the other parties.

"Because we trust the people's enlightened judgment, and because we esteem it a patriotic privilege to be able to bring the arguments of all parties before the voters for free discussion, we have erected this bulletin board.

"We invite the co-operation of all citizens in preserving it for its highest use."

The board is printed on heavy yellow cardboard, and is 48 inches in width by 22 inches deep. It is expected that before the end of this week several thousand of these boards will be in use. The Washington party and the temperance organizations of the state have agreed to cooperate and to use the spaces allotted to them by the Democratic committee. A miniature reproduction of the board is shown on this page.

No Colds Allowed

to develop in homes where the value of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is known. This old reliable remedy promptly checks hoarseness, sore throat, coughs or colds. Pleasant to take. Contains no opium nor anything harmful. All druggists.

Try Pike's Toothache Drops.

COLD WATER CURES SEER OF HIS VISIONS

Negro Confesses How He Got Victims Money by Buried Treasure Fake.

ADMISSION FORCED AT PRISON

Scores [illegible] in Hunts for Mythical Fortunes, Only to Find "Spirits" There First.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A stream of cold water induced Charley Smith, a negro under sentence of five years for seduction, to tell at the Penitentiary how he profited several hundred dollars through duping Plattsburg negros with a "buried treasure" swindle.

When in jail and at the trial he feigned insanity, but when the cold water was turned on him at the prison he talked freely and said he was subject to spells which the cold stream had served to break.

Several weeks ago Smith visited in the vicinity of Plattsburg and organized a party of fortune hunters, charging the negroes $10 each to become members. He told the other blacks he was a representative of God and had been sent to dig for a large sum of money near Plattsburg. The work had to be done with the utmost secrecy and accompanied by various safe guards against interference on the part of "spirits," he related.

The first night of the digging Smith took two negroes and had them dig a hole about six feet square and four feet deep on the outskirts of town and under cover of darkness. Before beginning the work he placed silver dollars at the four points of the compass to keep off spirits.

About midnight he stopped the digging and called his assistants off to a safe distance. He went to the hole alone and buried a jar filled with rocks. Then he sent his assistants to summon members of the party, telling them he was ready to make his finding.

When all were crowded around the edge of the pit Smith took an iron rod and plunged it into the bottom of the hole, after some time striking the jar. Digging this up and finding nothing but rocks, he told the members it often occurred thus when the "spirits got there first."

The second try, he said, would be made with four young negresses to keep the spirits away, and his alleged attacks upon the girls, after telling them their right arms, right legs and right eyes would wither away if they said anything about his proceedings, later led to his arrest and conviction.

This time, when the members had been summoned, Smith took from the bottom of the pit a churn which he had filled with rocks and sealed, after covering the top with gilded bullets, horseshoes and pieces of cut glass. The sealed receptable was carried to the home of one of the members. He excluded the members from the room and opened the churn, placing a layer of gilded dollars, quarters and dimes on the top.

One by one he let the negroes in to see the "treasure," telling them it consisted of about $50,000 and that if anyone save himself touched any part of it off would come that unfortunate negro's right arm and right leg, and his right eye would drop out.

The money was so old, he explained to the credulous blacks, that it would have to be sent to his partner in Chicago, where it could be exchanged for modern currency. The members promptly subscribed about $4 each to defray epenses of sending the magic churn and its contents to Chicago. The next day the parents of one of the negresses attacked caused Smith's arrest, and he was subsequently sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. He is 53 years old.

One negro, according to evidence adduced at the trial, refused to join until the "treasure" was found, but he had to pay $20 instead of $10, as a result of his skepticism.

Why She Brought It Up.

"Do you remember," she asked, "that you said once that unless I promised to be yours the sun would cease to shine?"

"I don't remember it now, but I suppose I may have said something of the kind."

"And have you forgotten that you assured me that unless I permitted you to claim me as your own the moon would fall from her place in the heavens?"

"Oh, well, what if I did say so? Why do you want to bring that up now?"

"I merely wished to assure you that I'm sorry I didn't shut my eyes and let her fall."

ACT QUICKLY

Delay Has Been Dangerous in Wellsboro.

Do the right thing at the right time.

Act quickly in time of danger.

In time of kidney danger Doan's Kidney Pills are most effective.

Plenty of evidence of their worth.

Mrs. T. T. Rees, 74 Pearl street, Wellsboro, Pa., says: "A couple of years ago I was having trouble from my back and kidneys. I suffered from severe pains across my side and right hip, and I had other ailments which showed that my kidneys were in bad shape. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and I got a box at Blatchley's Drug Store. This remedy relieved me at once, and in a short time after using it I was rid of the trouble. I use Doan's Kidney Pills occasionally now as a kidney tonic and they always do me good. You may use my former endorsement."

Price 50¢, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Reese had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article eight, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

"First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

"Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every citizen, male or female, of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

First. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he or she shall have removed therefrom, and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he or she shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Fifth. Wherever the words "he," "his," "him," and "himself" occur in any section of article VIII of this Constitution the same shall be construed as if written, respectively, "he or she," "his or her," "him or her," and "himself or herself."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so that it shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law, but any city, the debt of which on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, exceeded seven per centum of such assessed valuation, and has not since been reduced to less than such per centum, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation. The city of Philadelphia, upon the conditions hereinafter set forth, may increase its indebtedness to the extent of three per centum in excess of seven per centum upon such assessed valuation for the specific purpose of providing for all or any of the following purposes,—to-wit: For the construction and improvement of subways, tunnels, railways, elevated railways, and other transit facilities; for the construction and improvement of wharves and docks and for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of wharves and docks, owned or to be owned by said city. Such increase, however, shall only be made with the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, to be held in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of said city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation a credit, where the work resulting from any previous expenditure, for any one or more of the specific purposes hereinabove enumerated shall be yielding to said city an annual current net revenue; the amount of which credit shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment. Such capitalization shall be accomplished by ascertaining the principal amount which would yield such annual, current net revenue, at the average rate of interest, and sinking-fund charges payable upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purposes, up to the time of such ascertainment. The method of determining such amount, so to be excluded or allowed as a credit, may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

In incurring indebtedness, for any one, or more of said purposes of construction, improvement, or reclamation, the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking-fund sufficient to retire said obligations at maturity, the payments to such sinking-fund to be in equal or graded annual installments. Such obligations may be in an amount sufficient to provide for and may include the amount of the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of such work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section twenty-one, article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided," so that it shall read as follows:

The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment by employers, or employers and employees jointly, of reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and regardless of fault of employer or employee, and fixing the basis of ascertainment of such compensation and the maximum and minimum limits thereof, and providing special or general remedies for the collection thereof; but in no other cases shall the General Assembly limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes, different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania abolishing the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be amended by striking therefrom section twenty-three, which shall read as follows:

The office of Secretary of Internal Affairs be, and the same is hereby, abolished, and the powers and duties now vested in, or appertaining or belonging to, that branch of the executive department, office, or officer, shall be transferred to such other departments, offices, or officers of the State, now or hereafter created, as may be directed by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
ROBERT McAFEE.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth in accordance with provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof:—

AMENDMENT.

Laws may be passed providing for a system of registering, transferring, insuring of and guaranteeing land titles by the State, or by the counties thereof, and for settling and determining adverse or other claims to and interests in lands the titles to which are so registered, transferred, insured, and guaranteed; and for the creation and collection of indemnity funds; and for carrying the system and powers hereby provided for into effect by such existing courts as may be designated by the Legislature, and by the establishment of such new courts as may be deemed necessary. In matters arising in and under the operation of such system, judicial powers, with right of appeal, may be conferred by the Legislature upon county recorders and upon other officers by it designated. Such laws may provide for continuing the registering, transferring, insuring, and guaranteeing such titles after the first or original registration has been perfected by the court, and provision may be made for raising the necessary funds for expenses and salaries of officers, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the several counties.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Six.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation; except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That such indebtedness incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia shall not at any time, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of twenty-five million dollars for the purpose of improving and developing the port of the said city and county, by the condemnation, purchase, or reclamation or lease of land on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and land adjacent thereto, the building of bulkheads, and the purchase or construction or lease of wharves, docks, sheds, and warehouses, and other buildings and facilities necessary for the establishment and maintenance of railroad and shipping terminals along the said rivers, and the dredging of the said rivers and docks: Provided, That the said city and county shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon, and also the principal thereof within fifty years from the incurring thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6.
ROBERT McAFEE.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

—Subscribe for the Gazette—$1.50.

Cost More Worth Most

"Waverly" Oils and Gasolines

Waverly Oil Works Co. Pittsburgh

The Last Shot

By FREDERICK PALMER

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—At their home on the frontier between the Browns and Grays Marta Galland and her mother, entertaining Colonel Westerling of the Grays, see Captain Lanstron, staff intelligence officer of the Browns, injured by a fall in his aeroplane.

CHAPTER II—Ten years later. Westerling, nominal vice but real chief of staff, reinforces South La Tir, meditates on war, and speculates on the comparative ages of himself and Marta, who is visiting in the Gray capital.

CHAPTER III—Westerling calls on Marta. She tells him of her teaching children the follies of war and martial patriotism, begs him to prevent war while he is chief of staff, and predicts that if he makes war against the Browns he will not win.

CHAPTER IV—On the march with the aid of the Browns Private Stransky, anarchist, decries war and played-out patriotism and is placed under arrest. Colonel Lanstron overhearing, begs him off saying the anarchist will fight well when enraged and is "all man."

CHAPTER V—Lanstron calls on Marta at her home. He talks with Feller, the gardener. Marta tells Lanstron that she believes Feller to be a spy. Lanstron confesses it is true.

CHAPTER VI—Lanstron shows Marta a telephone which Feller has concealed in a secret passage under the tower for use to benefit the Browns in war emergencies, pointing out its value as being in the center of the fighting zone in case of war. Marta consents for it and Feller to remain for the present. Lanstron declares his love for Marta.

CHAPTER VII—Westerling and the Gray premier plan to use a trivial international affair to foment warlike patriotism in army and people and strike before declaring war. Partow, Brown chief of staff, and Lanstron, made vice, discuss the trouble, and the Brown defenses. Partow reveals his plans to Lanstron.

CHAPTER VIII — At the frontier the two armies lie crouched for attack and defense. In the town with the non-combatants fleeing from the danger zone, Marta hears her child pupils recite the peace oath.

CHAPTER IX—The Gray army crosses the border line and attacks. The Browns check them. Artillery, infantry, aeroplanes and dirigibles engage. Stransky, rising to make the anarchist speech of his life, draws the Gray artillery fire. Nicked by a shrapnel splinter, he goes Berserk and fights—"all a man."

CHAPTER X — Marta has her first glimpse of war in its modern, cold, scientific, murderous brutality. She allows the secret telephone to remain.

CHAPTER X.

Marta's First Glimpse of War.

As Marta and the children came to the door of the chapel after the recitation of the oath, she saw the civil population moving along the street in the direction of the range. There was nothing for Marta to do but start homeward. The thought that her mother was alone made her hasten at a pace much more rapid than the procession of people, whose talk and exclamations formed a monotone audible in its nearness, despite the continuous rifle-fire, now broken by the pounding of the guns.

"It's all done to beat the Grays, isn't it, Miss Galland?. They are trying to take our land," said Jacky Wertner as Marta parted from him.

"Yes, it is done to beat the Grays," she answered. "Good luck, Jacky!"

Yes, yes, to beat the Grays! The same idea—the fighting nature, the brute nature of man—animated both sides. Had the Browns really tried for peace? Had they, in the spirit of her oath, appealed to justice and reason? Why hadn't their premier before all the world said to the premier of the Grays, as one honest, friendly neighbor to another over a matter of dispute:

"We do not want war. We know you outnumber us, but we know you would not take advantage of that. If we are wrong we will make amends; if you are wrong we know that you will. Let us not play tricks in secret to gain points, we civilized nations, but be frank with each other. Let us not try to irritate each other or to influence our people, but to realize how much we have in common and that our only purpose is common progress and happiness."

At the turn of the road in front of the castle she saw the gunners of the batteries making an emplacement for their guns in a field of carrots that had not yet been harvested. The roots of golden yellow were mixed with the tossing spadefuls of earth.

A shadow like a great cloud in mad flight shot over the earth, and with the gunners she looked up to see a Gray dirigible. Already it was turning homeward; already it had gained its object as a scout. On the fragile platform of the gondola was a man, seemingly a human mite aiming a tiny toy gun. His target was one of the Brown aeroplanes.

"They're in danger of cutting their own envelope! They can't get the angle! The plane is too high!" exclaimed the artillery commander. Both he and his men forgot their work in watching the spectacle of aerial David against aerial Goliath. "If our man-lands with his little bomb, oh, my!" he grinned. "That's why he is so high. He's been waiting up there."

"Pray God he will!" exclaimed one of the gunners.

"Look at him volplane—motor at full speed, too!"

"Into it! Making sure! Oh, splendid!" cried the artillery commander.

A ball of lightning shot forth sheets of flame. Dirigible and plane were hidden in an ugly swirl of yellowish smoke, rolling out into a purple cloud that spread into prismatic mist over the descent of cavorting human bodies and broken machinery and twisted [illegible], flying pieces of tattered or [illegible] cloth. David has taken Goliath [illegible] with him in a death grip.

An [illegible] following the [illegible] to get [illegible] with information if the dirigible were lost, had escaped the sharpshooters in the church tower by flying around the town. However, it ran within range of the automatic and the sharpshooters on top of the castle tower. They failed of the bull's-eye, but their bullets, rimming the target, crippling the motor, and cutting braces, brought the crumpling wings about the helpless pilot. The watching gunners uttered "Ahs!" of horror and triumph as they saw him fall, gliding this way and that, in the agony of slow descent.

"Come, now!" called the artillery commander. "We are wasting precious time."

Entering the grounds of the Galland house, Marta had to pass to one side of the path now blocked by army wagons and engineers' materials and tools. Soldiers carrying sand-bags were taking the shortest cut, trampling the flowers on their way.

"Do you know whose property this is?" she demanded in a burst of anger.

"Ours—the nation's!" answered one, perspiring freely at his work. "Sorry!" he added on second thought.

Already parts of the first terrace were shoulder-high with sand-bags and one automatic had been set in place. Marta observed as she turned to the veranda. There her mother sat in her favorite chair, hands relaxed as they rested on its arms, while she looked out over the valley in the supertranquility that comes to some women under a strain—as soldiers who have been on sieges can tell you—that some psychologists interpret one way and some another, none knowing even their own wives.

"Marta, did any of the children come?" Mrs. Galland asked in her usual pleasant tone. So far as she was concerned, the activity on the terrace did not exist. She seemed oblivious of the fact of war.

Marta's monosyllable absently answering the question was expressive of her wonder at her mother. Most girls do not know their mothers much better than psychologists know their wives.

"Marta, whatever happens one should go regularly about what he considers his duty," said Mrs. Galland. "They have been as considerate as they could, evidently by Colonel Lanstron's orders," she proceeded, nodding toward the industrious engineers. "And they've packed all the paintings

She Looked Up to See a Gray Dirigible.

and works of art and put them in the cellar, where they will be safe."

The captain of engineers in command, seeing Marta, hurried toward her.

"Miss Galland, isn't it?" he asked. "I have been waiting for you. I—I—well, I found that I could not make the situation clear to your mother."

"He thinks me in my second childhood or out of my head," Mrs. Galland explained with a shade of tartness. "And he has been so polite in trying to conceal his opinion, too," she added with a comprehending smile.

The captain flushed in embarrassment.

"I—I can't speak too strongly," he declared when he had regained his composure. "Though everything seems to be safe here now, it may not be in an hour. You must go, all of you. This house will be an inferno as soon as the 52d falls back, and I can't possibly get your mother to appreciate the fact, Miss Galland."

"But I said that I did appreciate it and that the Gallands have been in infernos before—perhaps not as bad as this one that is coming, but, then, the Gallands must keep abreast of the times," replied Mrs. Galland. "I have asked Minna and she prefers to remain. I am glad of that. I am glad now that we kept her, Marta. She is as loyal as my old maid and the butler and the cook were to your grandmother in the last war. Ah, the Gallands had many servants then!"

"This isn't like the old war. This place will be shelled, enfiladed! And you two—" the captain protested desperately.

"I became a Galland when I married," said Mrs. Galland, "and the Galland women have always remained with their property in time of war. Naturally, I shall remain!"

"Miss Galland, it was you—your influence I was counting on to—" The captain turned to Marta in a final appeal.

Mrs. Galland was watching her daughter's face intently.

"We stay!" replied Marta, and the captain saw in the depths of her eyes, a cold blue-black, that further argument was useless.

Now came the sweep of a rising roar from the sky with the command to attention of the rush of a fast express-train past a country railway station. Two Gray dirigibles with their escort of aeroplanes were bearing toward the pass over the pass road. The automatic and the rifles in the tower banged away to no purpose, but the [illegible] of the envelope of the rear dirigible had been torn in shreds; it was buckling. Clouds of blue shrapnel smoke broke around its gondola. A number of field-guns joined forces with a battery of high-angle guns in a havoc that left a drifting derelict; the remainder of the squadron had completed its loop and was pointing toward the plain.

From a great altitude, literally out of the blue of heaven, high over the Gray lines, Marta made out a Brown squadron of dirigibles and planes descending across the track of the Grays.

The Gray dirigibles, stern on, were little larger than umbrellas and the planes than swallows; the Brown dirigibles, side on, were big sausages and their planes specks. To the eye, this meeting was like that of two small flocks of soaring birds apparently unable to change their course. But imagination could picture the fearful clash of forces, whose wounded would find the succor of no hospital except impact on the earth below.

Marta put her hands over her eyes for only a second, she thought, before she withdrew them in vexation—hadn't she promised herself not to be cowardly?—to see one Brown dirigible and two Brown aeroplanes ascending at a sharp angle above a cloud of smoke to escape the high-angle guns of the Grays.

"We've got them all! No lips survive to tell what the eye saw!" exclaimed the engineer captain, his words bubbling with the joy of water in the sunlight. "As I thought," he continued in professional enthusiasm and discrimination.

With high-power binoculars glued to his eyes, he then turned to see if the faint, brown line of Dellarme's men were going to hold or break. If it held, he might have hours in which to complete his task; if it broke, he had only minutes.

Marta came up the terrace path from the chrysanthemum bed in time to watch the shroud of shrapnel smoke billowing over the knoll, to visualize another scene in place of the collision of the squadrons, and to note the captain's exultation over Fracasse's repulse.

"How we must have punished them!" he exclaimed to his lieutenant. "How we must have mowed them down! Lanstron certainly knew what he was doing."

"You mean that he knew how we should mow them down?" asked Marta.

Not until she spoke did he realize that she was standing near him.

"Why, naturally! If we hadn't mowed them down his plan would have failed. Mowing them down was the only way to hold them back," he said; and seeing her horror made haste to add: "Miss Galland, now you know what a ghastly business war is. It will be worse here than there."

"Yes," she said blankly. Her colorless cheeks, her drooping underlip convinced him that now, with a little show of masculine authority, he would gain his point.

"You and your mother must go!" he said firmly.

This was the very thing to whip her thoughts back from the knoll. He was thunderstruck at the transformation: hot color in her cheeks, eyes aflame, lips curving around a whirlwind of words.

"You name the very reason why I wish to stay. Why do you want to save the women? Why shouldn't they bear their share? Why don't you want them to see men mowed down? Is it because you are ashamed of your profession? Why, I ask?"

The problem of dealing with an angry woman breaking a shell fire of questions over his head had not been ready solved in the captain's curriculum like other professional problems, nor was it mentioned in the official instructions about the defenses of the Galland house. He aimed to smile soothingly in the helplessness of man in presence of feminine fury.

"It is an old custom," he was saying, but she had turned away.

"Lanny's plan—mow them down! mow them down! mow them down!" she went on, more to herself than to him.

Was there nothing for her to do? Could she only look on in a fever of restlessness while action roared around her? The sight of several automobile ambulances in the road at the foot of the garden stilled the throbs of distraction in her temples with an answer. The wounded! They were already coming in from the field. She hurried down the terrace steps. The major surgeon in charge, surprised to find any woman in the vicinity, was about to tell her automatically, then, in view of her identity, he waited for her to speak.

"You will let us do something for them?" Marta asked. "We will make them some hot soup."

He was immediately businesslike. No less than Dellarme or Fracasse or Lanstron or Westerling, he had been preparing throughout his professional career for this hour. The detail of caring for the men who were down had been worked out no less systematically than that of wounding them.

"Thank you, no! We don't want to waste time," he replied. "We must get them away with all speed so that the ambulances may return promptly. It's only a fifteen-minute run to the hospital, where every comfort and appliance are ready and where they will be given the right things to eat."

"Then we will give them some wine!" Marta persisted.

"Not if we can prevent it! Not to start hemorrhages! The field doctors have brandy for use when advisable, and there is brandy in all the ambulances."

Clearly, volunteer service was not wanted. There was no room at the immediate front for Florence Nightingales in the modern machine of war.

"Then water?"

The major surgeon aimed to be patient to an earnest, attractive young woman.

"We have sterilized water—we have everything," he explained. "If we hadn't at this early stage I ought to be serving an apprenticeship in a village apothecary shop. Anything that means confusion, delay, unnecessary excitement is bad and unmerciful."

Marta was not yet at the end of her resources. The recollection of the dying private who had asked her mother for a rose in the last war flashed into mind.

"You haven't any flowers! They won't do any harm, even if they aren't sterilized. The wounded like flowers, don't they? Don't you like flowers? Look! We've millions!"

"Yes, I do. They do. A good idea. Bring all the flowers you want to."

The major surgeon's smile to Marta was not altogether on account of her suggestion. "It ought to help anybody who was ever wounded anywhere in the world to have you give him a flower!" he was thinking.

She ran for an armful of blossoms and was back before the arrival of the first wounded man who preceded the stretchers on foot. He was holding up a hand bound in a white first-aid bandage which had a red spot in the center. Those hit in hand or arm, if the surgeon's glance justified it, were sent on up the road to a point a mile distant, where transportation in requisitioned vehicles was provided. These men were triumphant in their cheerfulness. They were alive; they had done their duty, and they had the proof of it in the coming souvenirs of scars.

Some of the forms on stretchers had peaceful faces in unconsciousness of their condition. Others had a look of wonder, of pain, of apprehension in their consciousness that death might be near. The single word "Shrapnel!" by a hospital-corps corporal told the story of crushed or lacerated features, in explanation of a white cloth covering a head with body uninjured.

Many of the wounded looked at Marta even more than at the flowers. It was good to see the face of a woman, her eyes limpid with sympathy, and it was not what she said but the way she spoke that brought smiles in response to hers. For she was no solemn ministering angel, but high-spirited, cheery, of the sort that the major surgeon would have chosen to distribute flowers to the men. Every remark of the victims of war made its distinct and indelible impression on the gelatin of her mind.

"I like my blue aster better than that yellow weed of yours, Tom!"

"You didn't know Ed Schmidt got it? Yes, he was right next to me in the line."

"Say, did you notice Dellarme's smile? It was wonderful."

"And old Bert Stransky! I heard

"Why Do You Want to Save the Women?"

him whistling the wedding march as he fired."

"Miss, I'll keep this flower forever!"

"They say Billy Lister will live—his cheek was shot away!"

"Once we got going I didn't mind. It seemed like as if I'd been fighting for years!"

"Hole no bigger than a lead-pencil, I'll be back in a week!"

"Yes; don't these little bullets make neat little holes?"

"We certainly gave them a surprise when they came up the hill! I wonder if we missed the fellow that jumped into the shell crater!"

"Our company got it worst!"

"Not any worse than ours, I'll wager!"

"Oh—oh—can't you go easier? Oh-h-h—" the groan ending in a clenching of the teeth.

"Hello, Jake! You here, too, and going in my automobile? And we've both got lower berths!"

"Sh-h! That poor chap's dying!"

Worst of all to Marta was the case of a shrapnel fracture of the cranium, with the resulting delirium in which the sufferer's incoherence included memories of childhood scenes, moments on the firing-line, calls for his mother, and prayers to be put out of misery. A shot of the hypodermic from the major surgeon, and "On the operating table in fifteen minutes" was the answer to Marta's question if the poor fellow would live.

Until dark in groups, at intervals, and again singly, the wounded were coming in from a brigade front in the region where the rifles were crackling and the shrapnel clouds were hanging prettily over the hills, and stretchers were being slipped into place in the ambulances, while Marta kept at her post.

"We shan't have much more to do at this station," said the major surgeon when a plodding section of infantry in retreat arrived.

(To be continued.)

This is an extract from a Siamese paper that has an English column for foreign readers: "Shooting Outrage—O Fearful Agony. Khoon Tong was a man of Langoon and on his return accidentally shot by some miscreant scoundrels. Untimely death, oh fearful! All men expressed their mourn. The cowardice dogs is still at large."—Everybody's Magazine.

STORY REVEALED BY DEATH

Oklahoma Doctor Dies as He Resumes Real Name—His Motive Secret to Friends.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—How an Oklahoma doctor went for fifteen years under the name of a dead man has been revealed by friends of Dr. H. H. Grey, following his sudden death in a hotel at Kansas City, Mo. He had registered at the hotel as Dr. William Ireland of Toronto, Canada. It is now stated that Ireland was his real name and his friends here believe he was preparing to resume it when he died.

Those who knew the doctor's secret kept it during his life but have now revealed the strange story of buried identity. They do not know the whole story. It is said to have started in the town of Trenton, Ontario, Canada, and the tangled threads run to San Francisco, Cal., South Africa, New Orleans, La., Beaumont, Texas, Oklahoma City and Kansas City, where the life mystery ended.

Ireland and the real Grey lived in Trenton when boys and they were chums. Ireland's mother is alive and a married sister is also there. In all his wandering he had kept in touch with the members of his family and at his own request, made to his wife at various times during his life, his body was taken there for burial.

When Grey died, Ireland came into possession of his diploma from the medical college. He practiced at San Francisco and then entered the British army as a surgeon, going to South Africa. He later accompanied Dr. L. S. Jameson on his famous raid which precipitated the Boer War. In one battle he was wounded seven times. It was on leaving South Africa that he assumed the name of Ireland until he registered at the Kansas City hotel where he died.

In New Orleans, as Dr. H. H. Grey, he married a widow with one son. He moved from there to Beaumont, Texas, and some years ago came to Oklahoma City. He prospered here, built a handsome home and became owner of considerable property. He was active in church work.

A few months ago rumors that Grey was not really Grey began to be circulated, having reached other doctors here. At the time of his death he was planning to go to California, and it is said he intended to resume practice there under his own name.

There are many theories as to the reason the doctor took the diploma of his boyhood chum, and then his name but not even his closest friends know the truth.

CAUDS AMERICANS' MUSIC

Editor Says Yankees Spend Millions on Music, While Germans Squander on Army.

Cleveland, Ohio.—That the American interest in music is greater than the Europeans' and more discriminating and that the American opera has five times the repertory of the French, which does not even reach the standard of the American opera, was the belief expressed by John C. Freund, editor of Musical America and one of the foremost promoters of music in this country.

"The Germans say that the bread, the elephant, the lion and house cat are all susceptible to music, why not the Americans? These same Germans spend ten times as much on their army as they do on music, while we spend $600,000,000 every year on music, more than on our army and navy and postal services combined. The audience in Berlin is self-satisfied and acting to criticise, to find fault. They got to be amused. In New York the audiences are made up mostly of earnest men and women students, women of culture interested in music, who are appreciative of the efforts of the artists and eager to learn."

Many artists who attain national fame in Europe do not survive a first night in New York, according to Mr. Freund.

"America spends $80,000,000 annually on the opera and while a novelty introduced in the French opera is heralded for a year and remembered for ten, in America three or four such novelties would cause no talk," he said. "There is no music in France outside of Paris. There is not a symphony orchestra in France and the English, Russian and American colonies in Rome support the music there, not the Italians.

"The greatest music of the composers of our times is heard in America a year sometimes two years, before it is heard abroad. There are better music teachers here and better schools of music. Some day we will evolve a composer, whose type will be as distinctive and of the same caliber as our business man, our athlete and statesman. It is folly to send our young girls abroad to study. And there are just as many fake teachers abroad as here. It is a mistaken idea that the education in music is better abroad. We have better provisions for their education here and we owe it to the old piano makers who were the promoters of music in this country forty years ago."

Frozen Pumpkin Blows Up.

Freedom Plains, N. Y.—The kitchen of Mrs. James Crasher was wrecked by an exploding pumpkin. When she put it on her stove to thaw out, Steam formed inside the rind, causing it to blow up. The kitchen range was demolished, every window in the room was smashed, some of the furniture was blown up and the ceiling and walls were covered with pulp and seeds. Mrs. Crasher escaped uninjured but does not understand how she did it.

Record at Paper Making.

John H. Gately, a Lee papermaker, has succeeded in making a world record on the number of pounds and also number of feet of paper run on a machine.

The run was 36 inch trimmed rolls. One machine made 115,573 pounds and the other 123,930 pounds in a twenty-four hour run. The previous record was 114,300. This was made May 31, and on June 1 a like total was made on the two machines and the record maintained throughout the week.

THE MARINER'S COMPASS.

Influences that Draw it from its Allegiance to the Magnetic Pole.

Nothing in the navigational equipment of a ship has been the subject of more anxious scientific research or receives more jealous care than the mariner's compass, says the Windsor Magazine.

The popular notion of the compass needle always pointing north and south is—well, more inaccurate than even popular notions usually are. Even under the most favorable conditions there are only certain places upon the surface of the earth where the compass needle does point north and south, and it is quite safe to say that such conditions are never found on board of any ship.

But we must go further and say that no more unfavorable position could be found for a compass than on board a modern steamship, which is a complicated mass of steel, all tending to draw the compass needle from its allegiance to the magnetic pole of the earth, warring influences which must needs be counteracted by all sorts of devices which hedge round the instrument by an invisible wall of conflicting currents of magnetism.

And as if this were not enough there are now huge dynamos to be reckoned with, producing electric currents for all sorts of purposes on board. In the midst of these mystic currents the poor little compass needle, upon which the mariner depends for his guide across the trackless deep, hangs suspended like one shrinking saint surrounded by legions of devils.

Do You Know.

That pearls are measured by the "grain." Three and one-half grains go to a carat.

That for a fingernail to reach its full length, an average of seven-twelfths of an inch, from 121 to 188 days of growth are necessary.

That 4 o'clock in the afternoon is the rainiest hour of the twenty-four. Less rain falls at night than during the hours of light.

That during the past three centuries more than two hundred different systems of shorthand have been devised. Pitman's was first published in 1840.

That it takes fifty of the Chinese edible birds' nests to weigh a pound and the price per pound is about $40.

That February holds the record as the month in which most children are born; June as that in which there are fewest births.

That the sloths never drink; rabbits and parrots very rarely drink. A parrot lives fifty-two years without drinking a drop of water.

That the largest room in the world under one roof and unbroken by pillars is in St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a whole battalion can completely maneuver in it. By night 20,000 wax tapers give it a beautiful appearance. The roof is a single arch of iron.

Chinese History.

Chinese history dates back to 2637 B. C., when the people were made up into clans or tribes and were ruled by a sovereign who was chosen by his subjects as the one most worthy to rule. This was followed by the feudal system, which continued for nearly twenty centuries and was similar to the feudal system in Europe in medieval times. By 403 B. C., China was divided into seven great states and each state was contending for the supremacy. In 221 B. C. the king of Tasine was victorious and he assumed the title of Hwang Ti, or Emperor. This enterprising and far-seeing ruler decided that as there was but one sun in the heavens so that should be but one ruler in China, and with his reign the present imperial form of government was founded. The reigning dynasty dates from 1643. The great wall was erected in 214 B. C. It is about 1500 miles long with a breadth of twenty-five feet at the base and fifteen feet at the top. The height varies from fifteen to thirty feet.

Gymnastics of the Eye.

I, too, see that painting and sculpture are gymnastics of the eye, its training to the niceties and curiosities of its function. There is no statue like this living man, with his infinite advantage over all ideal sculpture, of perpetual variety. What a gallery of art day I here! No mannerist made these varied groups and diverse original single figures. Here is the artist himself improving, grim and glad, at his block. Now one thought strikes him, now another, and with each moment he alters the whole air, attitude and expression of his clay. Away with your nonsense of oil and easels, of marble and chisels; except to open your eyes to the witchcraft of eternal art, they are hypocritical rubbish.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Beyond the Reach of Law.

Dr. Fiske, the dean of Bristol, has for long had the reputation of being one of the brightest humorists in the church.

One of his stories turns upon the deceased wife's sister. It appears that a friend of Dr. Pigou's acquaintance had, in ignorance, solemnized such a marriage, and he interviewed the old singer upon business it was to transact such things.

"Yes, yes," exclaimed the old man. "I knowed the parties. I knowed them."

"Then why in the world didn't you tell me?" exclaimed the vicar.

"Well, vicar, it was this way, you see," replied the old fellow. "One of 'em parties was 87 and t'other was 86. Says I to meself, it can't last long, bother the laws and let 'em two wed."

An Adventurer.

The skyscraper has at last reached the limit.

"You are quite a traveler, I hear!" remarked the man who lived on the ninety-sixth floor of the Skyby hotel.

"Yes," replied the man who lived on the 136th floor, "though less than 40 years old I have already visited every floor of this building."—Kansas City Times.

TREE-STRIPPED CHINA.

Bad Effect on the Climate and a Decrease in the Population Follow.

That the stripping of trees from a country has a bad effect on the climate is indicated by the following account by a traveler in the interior of China: "Kansu is the poorest of all the provinces of China and the most inaccessible by reason of its defective communications. Devastated by Mahometan insurrection in the years from 1861 to 1878, it has never recovered from the ravages to which it was then subjected. The ruins everywhere of what were once thriving towns and villages impress the traveler with a sense of the horrors of insurrection in China. Insurrection means extermination of the vanquished—no quarter to old or young, to man or woman. Loss of life during the great insurrection amounted to millions, and even in the short insurrection of 1896 the destruction of life was appalling.

"The province now needs repeopling, but in the absence of communications the work is difficult. It is a treeless province. There has been universal destruction of timber. Even the fine avenue of willows and poplars planted by Tso Tsung-t'ang between the two capitals is fast disappearing. Deforestation is profoundly affecting the climate.

"When rain falls it falls with such violence that it scars the face of the country, which is everywhere covered with soft loess (clay) of varying thickness, with no vegetation to bind the soil together."

Editor and Man Eater.

Carlson is a daring chauffeur as was proven when he invited two such highly explosive substances as Babcock the editor and Green the lumberman, to ride in the back seat and light their cigars too if they so desired. It was taking long chances sure enough, but Carlson turned on the power and as he swung out into the main road opened wide the throttle, tightened down the power clutch, and giving full speed to this marvelous machine, it snorted down the road like an angry dragon, its entrails full of exploding gasoline, its heart on fire and its lungs, hissing and smoking with the venom of a hundred serpents. . . . The automobile germ is big enough to fly along with a flock of geese, has a beak like a six-tined pitchfork—when it stings you never get over it.—Bronson (Minn.) Budget.

Johnny Payne tells of an American tourist hailing from the West who was out sightseeing in London. They took him aboard the old battleship Victory, which was Lord Nelson's flagship in several of his most famous naval triumphs. An English sailor escorted the American over the vessel, and, coming to a raised brass tablet on the deck, he said, as he reverently removed his hat:

"'Ere, sir, is the spot where Lord Nelson fell."

"Oh, is it?" replied the American blankly. "Well, that ain't nothin'. I nearly tripped on the blame thing myself."

Pheasants and Squirrels in Indiana.

Farmers in this county who have given over their lands to game preserves find that squirrels are more plentiful now than they have been at any time within twenty-five years.

A wood on the farm owned by Dr. S. S. Boots adjoining this city is alive with the bushy tails. They are tame and play about the farm stock and are not afraid of man or beast. No shooting is permitted on a game preserve and the Hungarian pheasants and squirrels are multiplying rapidly.—Indianapolis News.

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DENTIST.

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All chronic diseases, many of which are intractible by drug therapy, treated by the most modern appliances. I publish no testimonials, but ask for references in your own immediate community.

In regard to glasses, the public should know that an ill fitting lens or glasses are more harmful than no glasses at all, also that about one in four cases of poor vision, it is not glasses that are needed but attention to other parts of body from where the disturbing reflexes spring.

Office Hours:—1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.

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Alcohol and All Drug Addictions Cured Speedily and Permanently and Without Suffering. Rupture Cured.

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The demand is large for good pure spices—"spices that are spicey." We have a complete line of the best on the market:—Ginger Root, dry and green, Mustard Seed, Yellow and Black Turmeric, Cloves, Cinnamon, Alspice, Nutmeg, Caraway Seed, Celery Seed, Bay Leaves, Pepper, white, black and red. Mixed Spices all fresh and quality the purest and best.

CORNER DRUG STORE — FAY F. HOWD

Blatchley Says

He has a Remedy for the Blood which he can recommend. It is

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It is a strength-giving, tissue-building tonic. It improves [illegible] the blood. It is especially helpful for use in conditions where the blood lacks iron. To all persons recovering from a serious illness this is the ideal remedy as it is easy to take, contains no alcohol and is reasonable in price

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LOCAL NOTICES.

W. C. T. U. Meeting.—The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. F. H. Rockwell next Wednesday afternoon. A report of the State convention will be given by Mrs. Rockwell and Mrs. Peters. Members are urged to be present.

"The Jolly American Tramp."—A play for the masses will be presented at the Auditorium on Friday evening by a cast of excellent players at popular prices—10, 20 and 30 cents. It is a sparkling comedy with a story of heart interest. Novel specialties are introduced in each act.

A Real Funny Show.—If you want to enjoy a good hearty laugh don't miss "The Jolly American Tramp" at the Auditorium to-morrow (Friday) evening. A liberal reward is offered if you fail to laugh. The play has vim, snap and go from start to finish, which appeals to fathers, mothers, wives and children. Popular prices for this laughing comedy success—10, 20 and 30 cents.

An All-Around Newspaper.—About three-quarters of the newspapers of the country seem to be laboring under the impression of late that there is little of consequence going on anywhere in the world but the European war. A notable exception is the Philadelphia Record, whose editors preserve a just sense of proportion in the presentation of the news, as usual. The war is getting all the attention it deserves in the Record in the shape of full and satisfying accounts from all the foreign sources; but it is not allowed to overshadow reports of other events, at home and abroad, in which well-balanced newspaper readers are interested.

"Peg O' My Heart."—The sale of seats for the engagement of "Peg O' My Heart," which Oliver Morosco is sending to the Auditorium next Thursday evening, will open Tuesday, Oct. 20th, at Howd's drug store. Local playgoers have long been looking forward to the presentation of this delightful comedy, which ran for two years at the Cort Theatre, New York, with Laurette Taylor in the principal role. The company that will be seen here is as nearly the equal of the original cast, as it is possible to make it, and is headed by Dorothy Mackaye. Mr. Morosco, personally engaged the players, and carefully watched all rehearsals, in order to satisfy himself that the performance would be as good as that given by the New York company.

"Peg O' My Heart."—Oliver Morosco's splendid production of J. Hartley Manners' comedy of youth, "Peg O' My Heart," will be the attraction at the Auditorium next Thursday evening. The title role will be played by Miss Dorothy Mackaye, a remarkable pretty and clever aspirant for histronic honors. She was selected by Mr. Morosco from more than four hundred applicants as being idealistic for the part. The supporting cast is one of more than usual ability, and is said to be of equal strength with the one which recently concluded a run of over 600 performances at the Cort Theatre, New York City. The management promises an exact replica of the original scenic production which will be brought here in its entirety.

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914.

New Advertisements.

Our Tea Party—Bernkopf.
Pigs for Sale—R. E. Harding.
Farm for Sale—H. L. Blatchley.
"Peg of My Heart"—A. H. Dartt.
Vegetables for Sale—C. A. Gorrie.
Rexall Blood Tablets—H. L. Blatchley.
Munsing Underwear—L. B. Finkelstein.
Ralston and LaFrance Shoes—L. B. Finkelstein.
Furs Remodeled and Repaired—Samuel Reines.
Administrator's Notice—Estate of R. S. Walbridge.

BRIEF HOME LOCALS.

—"Peg O'My Heart" next Thursday evening.

—Leon H. Klock is in New York city on business.

—"The Jolly American Tramp" tomorrow evening.

—Mrs. F. C. McIntosh is visiting relatives at Canton.

—Miss Nora Knowlton, of R. D. 3, is visiting friends at Scranton.

—Mrs. John Rogers, of Hornell, N. Y., is visiting relatives in town.

—John R. Dengle, of Patton, was a visitor in town last Thursday.

—Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner are visiting relatives at Harrisburg.

—Mrs. Gordon Davis and little son are visiting relatives at Newark, N. J.

—Mrs. A. J. Shattuck entertained at a bridge tea yesterday afternoon.

—James Kentch is visiting his son, Mortimer Kentch, at Detroit, Mich.

—Harold Heath is visiting his sister, Mrs. William Hall, at Hornell, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Mitchell spent Sunday with relatives at Lindley.

—A. P. Davis, of Brookfield, had business at the county seat yesterday.

—Miss Olive Wolf, of Troy, was the guest of Mrs. Frank Derby last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Frazee are visiting relatives at Baldwinsville, N. Y.

—Miss Harriet Weller, of Mansfield, spent Sunday with Mrs. Earl Bunnell.

—Leroy Moore, of Elmira, was a Sunday visitor at his home in this borough.

—Howard Webb left Tuesday for Caribou, Maine, where he has secured a position.

—J. C. Campbell, of Jersey Shore, has been visiting relatives in town the past week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Homer Card, of Sullivan, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Derby.

—Mrs. W. E. Soper, of Big Pond, Pa., was the guest of Mrs. P. W. Houser last week.

—Mrs. Chauncey Hackett, of Austinburg, was the guest of Mrs. Ed. Hackett last week.

—Dr. F. G. Elliott, of Mansfield, was a guest at the home of his son, C. M. Elliott, on Monday.

—Mrs. Luke Tunney and daughter, Miss Mabel Tunney, of Elmira, visited friends in town Tuesday.

—Mrs. Byron Jackson, of Penn Yan, N. Y., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Jackson.

—Mrs. William Suhr, of Towanda, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Harkness.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Smith, Mrs. Carrie Sullivan and Mrs. Charles Sticklin motored to Elmira on Tuesday.

—Dr. E. W. Muncie and wife, of Harrisburg, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner several days last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. VanValcalnar are spending the week with relatives at Mansfield and in Bradford county.

—Mr. and Mrs. Earl Furman, of Albany, N. Y., are visiting Mr. Furman's parents, Mr and Mrs. H. L. Furman.

—A son was born last Thursday to Dr. and Mrs. Jerome D. Niles, of Townsend, Del., formerly of this borough.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Smith left yesterday to spend several weeks in New York city, New England and Philadelphia.

—Rev. J. M. Henderson, of Tioga, well known in this borough, has been appointed pastor of the M. E. church at Savona, N. Y.

—Samuel Glasz, of Buffalo, N. Y., spent a few days the past week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Glasz.

—H. Foster Bush was a patient at the Blossburg Hospital a few days last week, suffering from poisoning in his arms and hands.

—Lannes Hiltboldt and daughter, Mrs. Howard Miller, have been visiting relatives and friends in New York State the past week.

—Supervisors Victor Johnson, Oliver Butler and T. J. Heath, of Delmar, spent a few days in Harrisburg last week on road business.

—Next Sunday regular services will be held at the Methodist church. The "new" preacher for the coming year will preach the sermons.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dartt, Miss Louise VanValkenburg and Miss Eloise Borden last Friday motored to Elmira, where they spent a few days.

—Messrs. G. E. Cooper and F. C. Schoonover, two well known farmers of Westfield township, had business at the county seat last Saturday.

—A Japanese tea room has been fitted up on the second floor of the Bernkopf store, where tea will be served free next Saturday to the ladies.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hartzog and son Casson, of Corning, spent a few days last week at the home of Mrs. Hartzog's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Lounsbury.

—A small barn belonging to Mrs. Lucy Balpo at Stokesdale was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night about 7:30 o'clock. The loss was about $500; partially insured.

—Harry P. Lawton, of Round Top, has leased the Keeney building on East avenue, formerly occupied by Louis King, and will open a restaurant about the first of next month.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Roy, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Channell and Robert Roy enjoyed a motor trip last week to Washington, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

—Dana and Howard Mann, two boys of Round Top, caught a fox alive while chestnutting one day last week. The boys outrun the fox and secured a firm hold on its bushy tail.

—The members of the foot ball team and other members of the High School classes were entertained at the home of Mrs. William A. Stone on East avenue last Saturday evening.

—"Mike" C. O'Neil, of Franklin, Pa., who will be remembered as manager and left-hand pitcher of a fast ball team in this borough a few years ago, was in town a few days last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schiefen and two children and Mrs. B. Merz, of Elmira, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Merz's son, Joseph Merz, on Pearl street. Mrs. Schiefen is a sister of Mr. Merz.

—The ladies' garment department of the Bernkopf store has been beautified with a handsome Wilton carpet, the pattern and color of which harmonizes with the furnishings of the interior of the store.

—Dr. W. D. Vedder suffered from an attack of appendicitis last week and on Friday he was taken to the Blossburg Hospital, where he underwent an operation. He is reported to be getting along nicely.

—Max Leutner, of Tioga, was in town last Saturday calling on his Democratic friends. Mr. Leutner is an applicant for postmaster at Tioga. Messrs. Fred L. Graves and Tom Urell are also applicants for the office.

—At the State convention of the W. C. T. U. held at Oil City last week Mrs. F. H. Rockwell, of this borough, was honored by election as delegate to the national convention, which meets at Atlanta, Ga., next month.

—Fred A. Bowen has resigned his position as machinist at the Helvetia condensery to accept a similar position at the Highland condensery at Elkland. Andrew White, of Montour Falls, N. Y., formerly of Wellsboro, succeeds Mr. Bowen at the local plant.

—Last Wednesday night about 11 o'clock the house and barn on the farm in Charleston owned and occupied by Daniel and Evan Jones were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about $2,200, with $1,000 insurance on the buildings. There was no insurance on the contents.

—Sheriff Rees was in town Tuesday advertising the sale of the goods of Kotesikas & Pongias, the Greeks who left town so unceremoniously, abandoning business and beating it while the beating was good. The stock to be sold consists of cigars and confectionery.—Westfield Free Press.

Mrs. S. O. Putman, Mrs. Dartt, Mrs. C. E. Lutes and Mrs. Thos. Turner, of Wellsboro, chaperoned by former Deputy Sheriff Tommy Turner, motored over to Covington last Thursday, took supper at the Baptist parsonage, and afterwards spent the evening with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Herrmann.—Covington Sun.

—An incipient blaze at the Harkness & Borden mill was the cause of a fire alarm about 5:30 last Friday afternoon. With the use of a small hose the workmen at the mill succeeded in extinguishing the blaze without the aid of the firemen. The fire originated from a hot box on a shaft. But little damage was done.

—The members of the High School foot ball team redeemed themselves last Saturday on the home grounds by defeating the Waverly team in a hotly contested game by a score of 7 to 6. The game was well played by both teams and was witnessed by a good-sized crowd. Next Saturday the home team will visit Mansfield and try conclusions with the fast eleven of the State Normal School.

—Lloyd Smith, of this borough, delivered a lecture at the State Normal School at Lock Haven last Friday evening. Mr. Smith, who is a traveler of some note, has for his motto, "See America First." With this as his guid he has selected as the subject of his lecture "A Round Trip to the Pacific." During his numerous trips he has collected a number of striking and beautiful scenes, which are used, by means of a stereopticon, to illustrate his lecture.

—The picking of ripe red raspberries in this locality is quite general this season, and suggests the thought that it would not be an impossibility to so select and cultivate the berries, that they might be gathered from early spring until late fall, instead of for but a limited season as at present time. This might be done not so much by the selection of different ripening varietes to form a succession, as by prolonging by proper culture the bearing period of the favorite standard kinds.

—Last Wednesday morning three special trains, containing in all 60 cars, passed over this division of the New York Central, carrying troops from Malone, N. Y., to Harrisburg, where the troops were to detrain and march across country to Washington, D. C. Each train carried the equipment for its soldiers. There were cavalrymen with their horses from Fort Ethan Allen at Burlington, Vt., and infantry men and artillerymen from Plattsburg barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Many Items of Interest From Nearby Towns and Neighboring Counties.

—W. H. Westbrook, of Lawrenceville, one day last week caught a wall eyed pike at the junction of the Cowanesque and Tioga rivers, which measured 28 inches and weighed 5½ pounds.

—The contract for the removal of Billinghurst Island in the river in the city of Corning has been let to the Eastover Contracting Company of Utica, work to be begun at once and completed within four months.

—The Senior Class of the Blossburg High School have arranged for a lecture course the coming winter, the proceeds to be used in defraying the expense of a Washington trip by the class next summer.

—Mrs. Ann R. Eggert, of Elmira, who is indicted for grand larceny for the alleged theft of $8,000 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Bessie Young, of Keuka, N. Y., was released from jail at Bath on Tuesday, bail in the sum of $2,500 being furnished for her appearance for trial next Tuesday. The sureties are the parents of Theodore Eggert, husband of Mrs. Eggert.

—Five hundred dairymen from all sections of the East attended the second annual consignment sale of pure-bred Holstein cattle at Towanda last Thursday. The sale was held by the Bradford County Holstein Club, and Holsteins worth $150,000 were in the ring. Ninety head were sold, and fancy prices were paid for some of the cows with long pedigrees. A 2-year-old heifer brought $750.

Live Stock Wanted.

Highest market price paid for sheep, lambs, veal calves, bologna cows and beef cattle delivered at the Wellsboro stock yards. Next shipment, Saturday, Oct. 24th.

J. H. HOWE, Tioga, Pa.
May 1, 1914-tf Farmers' Phone. -10 H

Furs Remodeled and Repaired

Fur Coats, Collars, Boas, Muffs and Capes Overhauled and Remodeled according to latest styles.

Ladies' and Gent's Suits Repaired, Cleaned and Pressed on short notice.

Samuel Reines
Ladies' and Gent's TAILOR
OVER SMITHS' SHOE STORE

More Sidewalk Business

Councilmen Button, Dartt, Etner, Potter and Sherwood were present at the regular meeting of the Council last Monday evening.

A resolution was passed directing the Street Commissioner to resurface a portion of East avenue highway with cinders from the condensery.

Complaint having been made to the Council that the two-plank walk going up the hill on Fellows avenue was in a dangerous condition, owing to the fact that there was no filling between the plank, a resolution was passed directing the Clerk to cause notices to be served on the property owners to fill in between the plank and make the walk safe.

A resolution was passed allowing J. A. Culver & Co., contractors, to fence off a portion of the sidewalk on Main street, in front of the Stevens and Williams block, while the work of improving the store fronts is taking place.

The matter of the building of cement sidewalks on Brewery Lane was taken up, and the Council decided to adjourn for one week, and if the contracts are not let for the building of the walks by that time, the borough can pass resolution to have the Street Commissioner construct the walks, add the penalty and enter municipal liens.

The Council then adjourned to meet Monday evening next at 7:30 o'clock.

—Cyrus J. Quick, a Westfield hunter, killed a 250 pound bear on Long Run, near Germania, a few days ago. The bear was in a tree and Mr. Quick brought it down the first shot.

ONLY NINE DAYS MORE

Remodeling Sale

WE are now engaged in remodeling our store and we must have room. Commencing Saturday, Oct. 10th, and ending Oct. 24th, we are going to give you a chance of a lifetime. Everything goes.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT
on every piece of Furniture, Carpet, Rug, Lace Curtain or Drapery.

Just think what that means to you—a $40 Chamber Suit for **$30**, a $4.00 Rocker for **$3.00**, or a $20 Rug for **$15.**

We expected to have this work all finished before our fall goods arrived, but we could not get the iron and glass, but they are now on the way and we must make room at once.

Remember this sale gives you only nine days and at these prices WE MUST HAVE CASH.

SIEMENS BROTHERS

SHOES
Are Foot Moulded

Correctly designed outside and scientifically proportioned inside, Ralston offer you the utmost in both style and comfort.

They are made on foot-moulded lasts, the exact shape of your feet. That's the reason they need no breaking in.

TRY RALSTONS

LA FRANCE SHOE for WOMEN

LaFrance quality shines out this season — good lines, good leather, and workmanship!

They make a pretty foot look prettier, and an ordinary foot look less ordinary, for perfect feet is one of their chief qualities.

The style illustrated is only one of the attractive and stylish models now in stock.

The "Distinction in Dress" Store

L. B. FINKELSTEIN
WELLSBORO

THE FARMERS' BANK

WE have been called "The Farmers' Bank," and the reason for this lies in the fact that we are always looking out for things that benefit the Farmer. We have made a specialty of farm accounts and every month issue a bulletin on some topic that applies directly to Tioga County Farmers.

A postal card request will place your name on our mailing list and the bulletin will be mailed you each month without charge.

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY WITH US—THE ONLY SAVINGS BANK IN TIOGA COUNTY

Tioga County Savings & Trust Co.

The Style-Craft Store

This Week You Will Find These Unusual Dress Goods Offerings

Wool Crepe Granite, colors, Black, Wisteria, Navy, Copenhagen and Brown, width 44 inch, regular $1.00 quality; special price, **85c.**

Three pieces of Novelty Wool Mixtures, colors, Brown, Wine and Wisteria, width 54 inches, regular $1.25; special price, **69c.**

Three pieces of Novelty Goods, colors, Brown and Black, Red and Black, and Blue and Black, width 36 inches, regular 50c quality; special price, **41c.**

Fleeced Goods

In this department you will find a splendid assortment of Kimona materials, Outings, Bath Robe Blankets and Bed Blankets, with prices right. Look over our line of fleeced goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Suits and Coats

We have on hand our usual assortment of high grade Coats, Suits, Skirts and Dresses.

Never was there a season when Dame Fashion presented to us such a variety of styles from which to select.

Come in and See the New Style-Craft Garments

Formal Opening : Oct. 22, 23 and 24

MATHERS & MARCH
WELLSBORO, PA.

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

FRANK CONEVERY - Editor and Owner

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For United States Senator,
A. MITCHELL PALMER.

For Governor,
VANCE C. McCORMICK.

For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM T. CREASY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WILLIAM N. McNAIR.

For Congressman-at-Large,
ROBT. S. BRIGHT,
MARTIN JENNINGS CATON,
ARTHUR B. CLARK,
CHARLES N. CROSBY.

For District Congressman,
JOHN J. REARDON.

For Members Legislature,
CHESTER H. ASHTON,
FRANK D. SELPH.

By the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, widow of the late publisher of New York city, a fortune estimated at $1,000,000 goes to the cause of woman suffrage in the United States.

The Panama Canal Zone now has a population of 37,961, composed of 10,070 Americans and 27,891 aliens. The waterway will soon be in completed condition, and the population will decrease along the lines of unskilled labor.

Kentucky has 120 counties and only fourteen are now in the license column, as the result of the local option election of September 28th. This is progress that is to redeem the State from the designation, "Dark and bloody ground."

President Wilson is going to Pittsburg on October 24th to address the meeting incident to the seventieth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association. The invitation to visit Pittsburgh was extended the President by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer. The White House has let it be known that the President's visit is not to be confused with politics.

In Philadelphia the other day Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer predicted that Senator Penrose would never be seated by the United States Senate in the event of his re-election to that body. "Senator Penrose's campaign has been conducted in violation of the Federal and State corrupt practices acts, and in my judgment, he will not be seated if he is elected," said Mr. Palmer. "Personally, I have no idea that he will be elected."

Boies Penrose, whose title to the Republican senatorial nomination in Pennsylvania has been questioned by Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, has been given a respite of two months by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. This means that there will not be an investigation until after the November election of the charges that the liquor dealers and special interests of Pennsylvania expended large sums of money in the interest of Senator Penrose's candidacy.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson was one of the speakers which accompanied the Democratic "Flying Squadron," as it is now called, which made a tour of this county yesterday. Secretary Wilson joined the Democratic candidates at Jersey Shore on Tuesday and was one of the speakers at the big mass meeting in Williamsport that evening. Mr. Wilson will speak with the regular campaigners as they tour the district formerly represented by him in Congress. The campaigners expect to cover nearly 500 miles this week, visiting nine counties.

France orders 125,000 miles of barbed wire from us. Russia has ordered 100 military automobiles in Detroit, besides the 1,000 that Charles M. Schwab is contracting for on behalf of France. England has ordered 166,000 saddle-trees. Blankets, sweaters, underclothes, shoes for men and horses, sheet steel for winter huts, cloth for uniforms are being purchased here. These are only the beginnings. The war has but just begun its third month, and winter is not yet at hand, and the supplies in military warehouses can hardly have been used up yet.

JAPANESE OUR FRIENDS.

Representative Mann, leader of the Republicans in Congress, who, in a lengthy speech against granting independence to the Philippines, declared war between the Far West and Far East to be inevitable. He sees the surrender of a possible strategic basis in the plan to grant freedom to this island possession. "I have no doubt," he said before the House, "that it is as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow that a conflict will come between the Far East and the Far West across the Pacific ocean. All that has taken place in the world during the history of the races up to now teaches us that avoidance of this conflict is impossible."

Former Governor John Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, who returned only recently from the Far East and who had a fine opportunity to observe conditions there, says, in a letter to the New York Sun:

"If the United States has one friend among the nations of the East I am convinced that Japan is that [illegible] It is not a superficial opinion, but is founded on some knowledge of and acquaintance with the leaders of the Japanese people. They are anxious to be friendly with the United States. They desire nothing else. I do not believe there is a single leader of Japanese thought who is not truly pro-American. They are not hypocrites, but a sincere, liberty loving people.

"If the leading men in the United States would only cease talking about Japan wishing to attack us and of her being desirous of provoking a war with us it would help a whole lot. Why cannot we do as to them as the leaders of Japan are constantly doing as to us, assert our belief in the good faith of the Japanese? But, on the contrary, we are continually baiting them by inimical legislation and by annoying suggestions and insinuations that they seek war with us.

"They are our friends. We have no reason to doubt it. We should do everything to show our appreciation of their oft expressed esteem for us, and to encourage the Stars and Stripes in the trade of the Pacific Ocean. Nothing would please Japan more, and nothing should be more gratifying to the United States."

THE WAR TAXES.

The administration is to be commended for its decision to impose stamp taxes, similar to those of Spanish War times, rather than a special tax on freight. The plans for taxation, as agreed to in the Democratic caucus, include a stamp tax on commercial and legal papers, and special taxes on banks, brokerage houses, theatres and other places of amusement—taxes which were applied during the Spanish War. There will also be a tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline, and special taxes on tobacco manufacturers and dealers, and on domestic wines and beer. It is estimated that $105,000,000 will be obtained from these various sources —$35,000,000 from the stamp tax; $5,800,000 from bankers and brokers; $4,000,000 from tobacco; $32,000,000 from beer; $20,000,000 from gasoline, and $8,000,000 from wines.

In reverting to the stamp tax of the Spanish War, the Democrats showed both wisdom and ability to follow the good example set by another party, for it was the Republican party which, in 1898, devised the stamp tax system which worked so well and was so productive of revenue. The value of a stamp tax is direct. The fallacious theory which attracted supporters of the proposed tax on freight was that the cost would be distributed. Even so, but by this very distribution it would be multiplied many times, and the burdens thus much increased. A stamp tax ought also to produce results more quickly than a freight tax, and with less expense of collection. The Democratic Members of Congress were divided on the question and for a time a break between Congress and the President seemed possible.

These special taxes will, of course, be imposed only as long as war conditions make them necessary. They should be regarded as burdens to be borne only until the ordinary revenue of the National Government is restored. It will be noticed that the burden of taxation rests on tobacco, wines and beer—a total of $44,000,000. The remaining portion of the $105,000,000 total will be divided among various sources. The stamp tax is the heaviest single item, but it will be more easily borne and more easily removed than a tax on freight. An agreement having been reached in Congress, these extraordinary taxes will probably soon be imposed. —Indianapolis News.

THE WORLD WAR.

H. G. Wells, England's Foremost Novelist, Writes of Its Object.

"What is the object of this war? We cannot simply put the Germans back over the Belgian border and tell them not to do it again. We find ourselves at war with that huge military empire with which we have been doing our best to keep peace since first it rose upon the ruins of French imperialism in 1871.

"We have now either to destroy or be destroyed. We have not sought this reckoning. We have done our utmost to avoid it, but now that it has been forced upon us it is imperative that it should be a thorough reckoning. This is a war that touches every man and every home in each of the combatant countries. It is a war not of soldiers, but of whole peoples. It is a war that must be fought to a finish that every one in each nation engaged understands what has hppened.

"There can be no diplomatic settlement. That will leave German imperialism free to explain away its failure to its people and start new preparations. We have to go on until we are absolutely done for or until the Germans as a people know that they are beaten and are convinced that they have had enough of war. We are fighting Germany, but we are fighting without any hatred of the German people. We do not intend to destroy either their freedom or their unity.

"Consider what the Germans have been and what the Germans can be. Here is a race which has for its chief fault, docility and belief in teachers and rulers. For the rest it is the most amiable of peoples, naturally kindly, comfort-loving, child-loving, musical, artistic, intelligent. In countless respects the German homes and towns and countryside are the most civilized in the world.

"Led by men of genius, physical and moral brutality grew in the German mind and spread throughout the world. I wish it were possible to say that the English and Americans altogether escaped its corruption, but now at last we shall shake ourselves free from Prussian imperialism, which will either conquer all of us or be smashed by all as thoroughly as Germany in 1871 smashed the rotten imperialism of Napoleon III.

"This war, therefore, aims at a settlement that shall stop this sort of thing forever. Every soldier who fights against Germany now is a crusader against war. This greatest of all wars is not just 'another war.' It is the last war, for England, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain and all little countries of Europe are heartily sick of war. The Czar has expressed a passionate hatred of war. Most of Asia is unwarlike. The United States has no illusions about war, and never was war begun so joylessly and never was war begun with so grim a resolution in England, France, Belgium and Russia.

"There is no thought of glory. We know we are facing unprecedented slaughter and agonies. We know that for neither side will there be easy triumphs of prancing victories. Already there is hideous butchery, and soon there must come disease. Can it be otherwise? We face perhaps the most awful Winter that mankind ever faced."

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

Fine Table Syrup can Be Made From Ordinary Apples.

Following extensive experiments begun last spring, the head of the fruit and vegetable utilization laboratory of the Department of Agriculture has applied for a public service patent covering the making of a new form of table syrup from apple juice. This patent will make the discovery, which the specialists believe will be of great value to all apple growers as a means of utilizing their culls and excess apples, common property of any cider mill in the United States which wishes to manufacture and sell apple cider syrup.

The new syrup, one gallon of which is made from seven gallons of ordinary cider, is a clear ruby or amber colored syrup of about the consistency of cane syrup and maple syrup. Properly sterilized and put in sealed tins or bottles, it will keep indefinitely, and when opened, will keep under household conditions as well as other syrups. It has a distinct fruity aroma and special flavor of its own which is described as being practically the same as the taste of the syrupy substance which exudes from a baked apple.

The syrup can be used like maple or other syrups for griddle cakes, cereals, household cookery, and as flavoring in desserts. The Government cooking experts are at present experimenting with it in cookery and expect shortly to issue recipes for use of the new syrup in old ways and for taking advantage of its special flavor in novel dishes.

The process for making the syrup calls for the addition of a cider mill of a filter press and open kettles or some other concentrating apparatus. The raw cider is treated with pure milk or lime until nearly, but not quite all of the natural malic acids are neutralized. The cider is then heated to boiling and filtered through a filter press, an essential feature of the process. The resultant liquid is then evaporated either in continuous evaporators or open kettles, just as ordinary cane or sorghum syrup is treated. It then is cooled and allowed to stand for a short time, which causes the lime and acids to form small crystals or calcium malate. The syrup is then re-filtered through the filter press, which removes the crystals of calcium malate and leaves a syrup with practically the same basic composition as ordinary cane syrup. Its flavor, however, and appearance are distinctive.

Calcium malate, the by-product, is a substance used in medicine and at present selling for two cents per pound. It is believed that if calicum malate can be produced in this way cheaply and in large quantities, it can be made commercially useful in new ways, possibly in the manufacture of baking powder.

Additional Local Gleanings

—Clarence Fisk, of Tioga, who has been blind since birth, is a traveling salesman for the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. Mr. Fisk is a son of Henry Fisk, and a grandson of the late Dr. A. J. Fisk, who was known throughout Tioga county.

—Declaring that she was burned so badly by a hot-water bottle while under an anesthetic during an operation in the Williamsport private hospital that she was permanently injured, Mrs. Mary Bubb, wife of Harry Bubb, a theatrical manager, brought suit for damages against the hospital. Last Thursday a jury returned a verdict for $250 in favor of Mrs. Bubb.

—The increase in the number of silos in this section this fall is quite remarkable. Some farmers who have had silos for years are building an additional one, and those who have had none are putting up one or more. The corn crop this year is a fine one and the silos will be nicely filled with the juicy feed for cattle. Reports from various sections of the States, as well as other States where there is much dairying, are to the effect that the silo has gained a strong foothold with the farmers.

—At present the I. O. O. F. orphanage east of Sunbury, has the largest number of orphans in its history. There are 147 children there and several more will be admitted in the next week or two. Of this number there are 25 kindergarten pupils. There are four teachers for the school. One teacher looks after the kindergarten. Arrangements are being made to place a manual training equipment in the new school building. Some of the appurtenances for this course have already been ordered by the educational committee and are expected to arrive within a short time.

—Miss Caroline Wilcox, aged 79 years, of Mansfield, died last week Sunday at the Blossburg Hospital. The Advertiser says that on the previous Thursday, while descending the stairs in the home of Miss Nellie Welch, where she occupied rooms, Miss Wilcox fell and broke her hip. She was taken to the hospital for treatment. By reason of her advanced age, Miss Wilcox was unable to rally from the shock caused by her injuries. Miss Wilcox will be remembered by many in this section of the county as the lady who worked hard and incessantly to forward the movement of establishing an Old People's Home in Wellsboro.

—Subscribe for the Gazette $1.50.

Big Canton Factory Burned

Canton was visited Monday evening by one of the worst fires in its history, when one of the large industrial plants, that of the H. Sheldon Manufacturing Company, was destroyed, together with about half of the supply of lumber, a large sawmill, dry kilns and immense quantities of the finished products.

The Sheldon Company is a manufacturer of wood map rollers, tie plugs, tent stakes and other novelties which are manufactured in large quantities, and at present had orders amounting to about $100,000, two of the large contracts being map rollers for the United States government.

The insurance is reported to be about $19,000, and the loss is estimated at about $60,000.

—Residents of Arnot have petitioned the Public Service Commission for an order to require the Erie railroad to establish additional freight and passenger facilities for that town. It is declared that the company has refused to grant the request.

Clean Up Penrose's Control of the Judiciary

VOTE FOR

James F. Clark

On the Non-Partisan Judicial Column

For Superior Court Judge

Mr. Clark is opposed to Penroseism and is Just, Able, Fearless and Free.

HEATING PLANTS

Should Be Overhauled Now in Order to Be Ready for Cold Weather

We are the Wellsboro Agents for the Richardson & Boynton and Quakertown Furnaces and can furnish any make of Steam or Hot Water Boiler you may prefer.

Estimates for repairs or new work will be made promptly and at the right prices.

Our Mechanics are skilled and satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed.

GARDNER & WATZ
HARDWARE

You Are Expected to Attend Our Tea Party

Next Saturday, Oct. 17th, 10:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.

IN A COZY, DELIGHTFUL TEA ROOM on our second floor, we will serve tea next Saturday, and present to each lady a cup of dainty Japanese China as a souvenir. (As our supply is limited, we cannot promise to have enough for those who come late.)

In return, we expect you will look thru all our departments and see the handsome new goods —the finest collection ever shown in this section of the State. The decorations alone are worth coming miles to see.

A "Clothcraft" Blue Serge Suit, $15

You've read the "Clothcraft" ads in the Saturday Evening Post and farm papers. We have the clothes here and they are even better than the ads would lead you to expect.

For instance, there is No. 5130—a blue serge suit at $15.00! Made of blue serge, guaranteed pure wool thoroughly shrunken and guaranteed fast color. Trimmings and tailoring all first class, equal to high priced suits. Satisfactory wear and service asured. The material is even better than we gave you last year—due to tariff reductions.

Coat is made in latest sack style, three-button front, rounding lapels. The front of coat will hold its shape, will not break as long as you wear it. Back of coat is made without vent. This garment is equipped with Bartell's Patent Pockets—guaranteed not to sag or gap. Sleeves are telescoped and can be easily lengthened at any time by ripping lining where it joins cloth of cuff. Is lined with good quality serge.

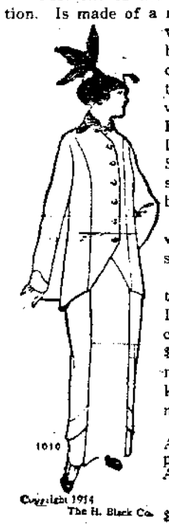
High cut, collarless vest, telescoped in back and easily enlarged by ripping seam in back lining. Stylish semi-English trousers. An exceptional value at..... **$15**

Equal values in fancy blues, browns, greys and plaids, $12.50 to $20.00.

We are agents for the "Royal Tailors" made-to-measure clothes.

See This Wonderful "Wooltex" Suit

Just one of the many in this great, universally admired collection. Is made of a new and most attractive material, a fancy light weight Beucle, in a beautiful shade of Navy. The back of coat is 32 inches long, while the front of coat is cut away gracefully, as is shown in illustration. Convertible collar of fine black silk velvet, can be worn open or closed as desired. Front fastened with six cloth covered buttons. Lining is of Blue, guaranteed Peau de Ceygne. Set-in sleeves have cuffs of Beucle. Back has a small panel, ornamented with six cloth covered buttons.



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THE MYSTERIOUS MONOGRAM

by HOWARD P. ROCKEY

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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER 1—On the day after a dinner at the Grill Club at which was announced his engagement to Grace Marston, Lord Harcourt is informed of the murder of one of his guests, Captain Towneshend. Harcourt was the last man seen with Towneshend and his valet finds a strangely monogramed dagger in his pocket and blood stains on his clothes. Harcourt's mind is a blank on the subject.

CHAPTER 2—Harcourt determines to leave no stone unturned to find the murderer, or to accept penalty himself if guilty. At meeting of Governors of Grill Club, question of innocence or guilt is put to all who attended dinner. Harcourt admits he doesn't know. Suspicion points to an Indian prince Kirshin Kandwahr, who attended dinner.

CHAPTER 3—During an interview with Inspector MacBee, of Scotland Yard, Harcourt finds in the room where murder was committed a half burnt cigarette bearing a monogram like that on dagger. He determines to find one who smokes these cigarettes.

CHAPTER 4—Harcourt offers to release Miss Marston from her engagement, until the mystery of Towneshend's murder is solved. She refuses to desert him in his trouble. In the reception room of the Marston home he again comes across The Mysterious Monogram, and by refusing to answer questions Grace innocently leads Harcourt to believe that she is in some way connected with the crime.

CHAPTER 5—The police find Dodson, doorkeeper of the Grill Club, strangled to death, at the bottom of the fire escape leading from the room in which Towneshend was killed. Clutched in his hand is the sheath of a dagger bearing the mysterious monogram and the initials "K. K."

CHAPTER 6—At a reception in the home of Cornish, an American millionaire, Harcourt meets Grace in the conservatory. Near her he again finds the monogram. She refuses to answer questions and he declares engagement is at an end. He destroys monogram and determines to protect Grace.

CHAPTER 7—Returning from Cornish's reception Harcourt finds Kandwahr has broken into his study and stolen the dagger which was concealed in a cabinet. Kandwahr admits knife is his.

CHAPTER 8—Kandwahr is arrested while trying to throw dagger into river.

CHAPTER 9—At a house party at Harcourt Manor the monogram in silver is found. Grace admits it belongs to her. Harcourt convinced of her connection with the crime, declares that he is the murderer in order to protect her. Cornish and other guests refuse to believe him.

CHAPTER 10—A warrant is issued for Harcourt's arrest. Cornish forcibly abducts him.

CHAPTER 11—Cornish outwits Scotland Yard, and puts Harcourt on board his yacht, which immediately goes to sea.

CHAPTER XI.

THE KIDNAPPED PRISONER.

Dawn was just breaking as the mud bespattered automobile neared the little landing on the coast just beyond the city. Cornish had given instructions to the captain of the Murita to have his launch there, and now the American leaned forward to ask the chauffeur if the boat was in sight. It was, moored loosely to the dock, its engines ready to be off in an instant.

Drawing up at the edge of the planking, the big machine stopped and Cornish sprang out with a little grunt of relief. As he did so three men from the launch hurried forward with a great tarpaulin.

Adele slipped from the car and without a word ran down the wharf to the launch, while the men hastily wrapped Harcourt in the rubber blanket and carried him aboard unceremoniously.

Turning to Farndale, Cornish grasped his hand warmly. "Sir Harry, you're a brick!" he exclaimed enthusiastically. "I leave it to your ingenuity to get back undetected and to cover up the real movements of the car. Good-bye—and good luck!"

Then he stepped into the launch, and the little craft shot out rapidly over the water to where the yacht lay all ready to weigh anchor. The day was coming fast now and there was no time to be lost. Cornish's instructions to the captain had been most explicit. The Murita had cruised off Southampton until nearly daybreak and had then run in close enough to permit the landing of the launch. Officially, the trim little vessel had not been noted, and now if they were able to get away before being observed, or before the news of Harcourt's disappearance could cause a lookout for departing craft, Cornish knew they were safe—that the success of his carefully laid plan was assured.

His muscles stiff and sore, his head aching violently, and his mouth chafed and sore from the gag, Harcourt breathed a sigh of relief when he felt himself placed gently upon what seemed to be a bed. In another moment the suffocating tarpaulin was pulled from about him and someone began to cut the bonds that cut into his wrists and ankles.

The two men who had carried him departed noiselessly, and in the dim light of the little cabin, Harcourt made out someone standing in the doorway. A second later the electric lights were switched on and he saw Adele smiling mischievously at him.

Harcourt sat up with difficulty and surveyed his dishevelled appearance. His evening clothes were sadly disarranged, and he blinked at the lights as he rubbed his wrists ruefully.

"Good morning, Lord Harcourt," Adele said gaily.

"I say—what's this all about?" he stammered, still winking at the lights. "Isn't this a bit tough on a chap, Miss Cornish?"

"Perhaps—just a bit" she agreed. "But you must blame dad—not me."

"His American idea of a joke is certainly rather rough, I must say."

The girl laughed merrily. "Do you think it all a joke?" she asked.

"Isn't it?"

"Well not exactly," she explained. "Dad will be down as soon as we are safely away, and he will tell you all about it."

"My dear Miss Cornish," said Harcourt anxiously. "Surely we are not leaving England?"

"I'm afraid we are. But I must leave you now. You'll find clothing and I think everything you'll need, in that chest in the corner."

"Am I being—ah—stolen?" he demanded in astonishment.

Adele laughed again at his perplexity. "Yes, you are a *prisoner*," she told him. "But do not fear—you will not have to marry me in order to ransom yourself! Now promise me that you will not try to leave this cabin until father comes to see you. Then I can leave you to dress in peace."

"But, Miss Cornish—if this vessel is leaving ——"

"There are guards at the door," she said, *interrupting him*. "If you should try to get out they would only be obliged to use force—so I hope you will do as I ask of you."

He stared at her questioningly, unable to believe his ears. For a moment the girl returned his gaze quite seriously, then, as he was about to speak again, she turned and fled, closing the door noiselessly behind her.

Sitting on the edge of the bed—alone in the cabin—Harcourt tried to puzzle out the events of the night. Unquestionably these people had deliberately carried him off by force against his will. And the most astonishing part of it was the fact that Carrington and Farndale—and even Sir Thomas—had taken part in the abduction.

He crossed to the narrow porthole and looked out. The yacht was certainly heading out to sea—and he swore to himself as he realized that he was being forced to break the word he had given to MacBee—his promise not to go away without advising the inspector. Then the thought of Grace and the mysterious monogram returned. What was her association with the horrible thing? How was she mixed up in the events that had culminated in the murder of Towneshend? Because he feared that she would become involved—perhaps even suspected and arrested—he had confessed to the murder himself. And after all, he thought again, in spite of all his doubts—his confession might be the truth.

But at any event he must get back—and at once. He would not break his word to MacBee and if the woman he loved was in danger he meant to be there to protect her from it. He could not leave the cabin now and there was nothing to do but wait. The moment Cornish should appear, however, he would insist upon being put on shore at once, and he knew that he could easily be back in London within a few hours.

At the sight of himself in the mirror the clothing Adele had mentioned he determined to take advantage of. A plentiful wardrobe had thoughtfully been provided for him, and he hurriedly selected fresh linen and a suit of tweeds. The change made, he grew impatient for Cornish to appear, and crossing to the cabin door, listened carefully. There was no sound outside, and opening the door, he put his head out into the passageway. No guards were in sight, and with a sigh of relief he stepped out. At that moment, however, he saw Cornish's tall form coming from the deck, and he advanced angrily to face him.

The American cut him short abruptly, refusing flatly to return to Southampton.

"Harcourt," he said, not unkindly, "come into the cabin and sit down. I have a great deal to say to you."

"Meanwhile we are getting farther away from the coast," Harcourt reminded him.

"Go back into the cabin!" Cornish directed and he forced the earl to do as he bade him.

"This is unwarranted!" Harcourt protested. "It is the most high-handed—"

"Perhaps it is—but I'm doing it," said Cornish calmly. "Last night Scotland Yard sent a man to arrest you for complicity in Towneshend's murder. I knew you would not go away willingly, and I knew—after the fool statement you made to all of us—that you would have no chance if you stayed. Hence my little plan to abduct you."

"And do you imagine I will remain away with such a charge hanging over me?"

"Not willingly, no," said Cornish. "But whether you like it or not, you will remain aboard this yacht until it pleases me to set you on shore again. I didn't believe you when you said you killed Towneshend, but I do believe you know who did it. You are a fool to make this quixotic attempt to shield the guilty person, but since you are determined to do so, I adopted this means of preventing your carrying out your idea. With you out of the way, the police will have to find someone else to pin their suspicions upon, and I believe they will discover the real culprit—or at least prove that you could not have been the murderer."

"But I have said that I am the murderer."

"Nonsense!"

"Do you mean to say that I lied?"

"I mean to say that you are crazy!"

"Mr. Cornish I ——"

"Now look here," Cornish said with a gesture of impatience. "I own this yacht and the crew would do exactly what I directed even though we had the king himself on board. You may not be able to understand what I am doing now, but when you're in a different state of mind, you'll thank me for it. Anyway—whether you ever do or not—I'm going to carry out what I've started to do. I don't want to make things unnecessarily unpleasant for you, and if you'll promise not to attempt any nonsense, I'll treat you just as I would any other guest. If you don't—I'll put you in irons!"

"You can't be serious!" Harcourt pleaded. "Think of my promise to MacBee—think of ——" But he bit his lip and ended abruptly.

Cornish smiled. "If you go on talking now you'll confirm my suspicions," he warned. "As to your breaking your word—you're doing nothing of the sort. You can't help it if I keep you a prisoner, can you? Of course you can't. None of the crew know who you are or why you are here. They don't care, and even if they did, not one of them would question what I choose to do. They take my orders and obey them—and it all ends there. I suppose you have a number of names—most Englishmen of family do have. If you haven't, it doesn't make any difference, but you'd better pick out a couple that you'd like to wear and can remember easily, and use them for the present at least. It may save trouble later."

Speechless, Harcourt gazed at the man, and read the determination in his face. He felt powerless as a baby, and the fact made him furious. Yet he realized that he could not hope to change Cornish's mind.

"You absolutely refuse to set me ashore—to permit me to do as I wish?" he asked, still hoping.

"I do," said Cornish. "Breakfast will be ready in half an hour, and if you're as hungry as I am, you'll be in the dining cabin promptly. If you want anything in the meantime, just ring the bell over there."

And without another word he turned on his heel and strode through the door.

CHAPTER XII.

A VISIT TO MacBEE.

By noon Sir Harry Farndale had finished a luxurious tub in his London lodgings and was just setting down to a long delayed breakfast, when Carrington arrived.

The mudcoated automobile—taken on a long detour by Cornish's chauffeur—had rolled into the garage at *Harcourt Manor only half an hour before*, and Farndale had just been advised of the fact by telephone. He had spoken with Sir Thomas and learned that his daughter, although confined to her bed, was resting quietly and during the conversation, had also been advised of the departure of Carrington for the city.

Now Carrington was eager for news, and briefly, Sir Harry told him all *that had occurred*. "*To cover our* tracks and to avoid suspicion, I suggest we take a cab to Scotland Yard and report ourselves to MacBee, pleading ignorance of Harcourt's whereabouts and expressing surprise that he is not also there," Farndale said.

"Right-on!" Carrington agreed. "There is hardly a chance that they'll know we didn't come in last night in Cornish's car—just as we tell them. Of course none of the Manor servants except Fergus know what happened, and we can rely upon him absolutely."

Sir Harry nodded over his coffee.

"The only difficulty lies in the possibility of the yacht being stopped and searched," Carrington went on a bit anxiously.

"Remote chance," said Sir Harry. "No reason for anyone being suspicious of her, and the alarm couldn't have spread in time anyway."

"I hope not," Carrington said. "Cornish might even deceive them if he should be overhauled."

"He'd never submit to a search of the yacht," Farndale asserted. "If a lookout has been set for him—which I doubt—he will simply cruise about trying to avoid discovery until the opportunity to land Harcourt arrives."

"Surely he won't try that!" Carrington protested. "It would be mad to take such a risk now."

"On the contrary," Farndale assured him. "It is the safest and best plan of all if the landing can be made unobserved, and the yacht then slips away quietly without him. Rather than risk Harcourt being found on board, Cornish may bring him ashore to a safe hiding place and then let the yacht run for it. If MacBee gets suspicious, it is better that he be led to believe that Harcourt is aboard the Murita, when he is really in England. In that event he will be safest right here, while the police, having searched the yacht without finding him, will be more puzzled than ever."

"But where the devil can we hide Harcourt if Cornish does land him?"

"That is the question," Farndale replied. "If they are forced to land Cornish will communicate with me at once—if we can do so without taking chances of discovery. Then we must find some safe place quickly. But I have every confidence in Cornish's ability to outwit the police. Dicky, that man is a wonder!"

"And his daughter is simply magnificent!" Carrington added with enthusiasm.

Sir Harry smiled knowingly. "She certainly saved the situation last night," he said. "Her ruse worked splendidly. Fortunately the man MacBee sent did not know Harcourt personally, but even if he had seen him often, her imitation was almost perfect."

"Well," said Carrington, "let's get along and see MacBee. I want to satisfy myself that he doesn't know too much that he shouldn't."

The inspector looked tired and worn when they were ushered into his presence, but he greeted them pleasantly and thanked them for calling.

"I understand that some of the others concerned in this matter have been less considerate," MacBee said. "I am told that Mr. Cornish and his daughter sailed last night."

"I believe the yacht left this morning," said Sir Harry. "They contemplate a somewhat extended cruise, as Miss Cornish is not particularly well."

Something very like a smile twitched about MacBee's lips for an instant. "I am rather surprised at Mr. Cornish not having advised me of his intentions when he knew that I wished everyone who attended Lord Harcourt's dinner to be within easy reach. But you are of course seeking news of Lord Harcourt himself."

MacBee was looking squarely at them, and instantly the two realized the folly of pretending to be ignorant of his disappearance. "You have had no news of him?" Carrington asked, trying to conceal his disappointment.

"None," MacBee answered. "His disappearance is complete. The officer I sent to arrest him that he could not identify the men who carried off the earl, as the whole incident only occupied a few seconds under most unfavorable conditions."

The memory of the detective's discomfiture nearly caused Sir Harry to smile, but MacBee appeared not to notice his amusement and continued without hesitation.

"I have censured the man heavily," MacBee went on, "yet I cannot really blame him much, as it seems to me he took every precaution that seemed needful. The possibility of his lordship deliberately attempting to escape would never have occurred to me—and even now it seems incredible that he could have done so."

"Naturally," said Carrington. "Do you, too, believe that he has been kidnapped?"

"Beyond a doubt," MacBee replied. "As a rule I do not believe in discussing cases upon which I am working—especially with those involved in them—but I think I may be frank with you in this matter. I have received a cable from my agents in Madras which gives me much valuable material to work upon. For one thing, I have learned positively that Kirshin Kandwahr was not born to his princely title."

Sir Harry looked up in surprise. "You astound me," he said. "None of us like these fellows, but naturally we of the army are obliged to associate with them for diplomatic reasons. That is why poor Towneshend went to such pains to secure decent introductions for Kandwahr—at least so he said to me—and I cannot believe that he would have done so unless he was certain that Kandwahr's official position warranted his going to such trouble."

"Capt. Towneshend had no choice in the matter," MacBee explained. "Kandwahr is a real prince, although he was not born to the rank. He is Capt. Towneshend's half brother—son of the late Gen. Edward Towneshend and an Indian woman. The elder Towneshend served in India in the early seventies and it was then that Kandwahr was born."

"But how could that make him a prince?" Carrington asked.

"Under the Indian laws," MacBee informed them, "an adopted son has all the rights of a natural heir. Kandwahr's mother later became the wife of the Maharajah of Kandwahr, who took a liking to the child and adopted him. The woman was very clever and my agents say that she induced the Maharajah to make her son his heir. The result was that upon the death of the Maharajah, Kandwahr succeeded to the title and the estates."

"But do you see how this would lead to any quarrel between Kandwahr and Towneshend?" Sir Harry asked.

"No, frankly I do not," said MacBee. "On the contrary I have every reason to believe that a genuine affection existed between the two men and that makes me feel more strongly that I have been wrong in suspecting Kandwahr. In fact I am becoming more and more strongly convinced that Kandwahr is not the murderer, and unless I discover some further evidence against him, I shall release him shortly."

"But why do you suppose Towneshend never told us of this relationship?"

"The reason for that is frankly admitted by Kandwahr himself. He feels the prejudice society holds toward all Indian princes, and if the facts of his birth had been divulged, this entre would have been all the more difficult. I have talked with Kandwahr several times, and he seems to feel Towneshend's death most keenly, although—with the characteristic calmness of his race—he shows but little feeling openly. On the other hand, it seems equally impossible that Lord Harcourt could have done it. I believe implicity in his innocence, yet, as things stand now, everything points to his having struck the blow, and I have been obliged to order his arrest."

"But what do you make of the death of Dodson, the door man?" Sir Harry inquired.

"That is the one weak spot in the case against Harcourt," said MacBee. "The murder of Towneshend could easily have been done by Harcourt. The death of Dodson bears the ear marks of the kind of killing an ordinary thug would do. Dodson died by strangulation, and whoever did it possessed great strength, for Dodson, although old, was a powerful man. It is, of course, possible that the two died by different hands, but I believe that both murders were done by the same person, and this makes me cling to the idea Lord Harcourt is innocent."

"Had Towneshend no enemies that you can discover?" Carrington suggested.

"I can learn of none," MacBee answered. "Towneshend's Indian record seems clear, and I can find none here who had any quarrel with him. The kidnapping of Lord Harcourt suggested one theory to me, but I shall not speak of that now. I suppose I need not enjoin the strictest silence upon you, for you realize the importance of mentioning nothing of what I have said to you."

"What object could anyone have in abducting Harcourt?" Sir Harry asked, hoping that MacBee would yet show his hand on the subject.

"Several," said MacBee. "His abductors doubtless wish him out of the way for good reasons. What they are I have yet to learn, but I am satisfied that no harm has come to him. By nightfall I hope to have something tangible in this regard. By the way, do you happen to know the first port at which Mr. Cornish will touch?"

"I haven't the slighest idea," Sir Harry answered.

"Nor I," said Carrington with perfect truth.

"Nor when he will return?"

"No."

"Thank you," said MacBee. "If anything of importance develops I shall advise you at once."

He shook hands with the two, and they left him far from satisfied that the inspector was as ignorant of Harcourt's whereabouts as he pretended to be. And they were correct in their surmises, for MacBee had already been in communication with the admiralty offices, and a sharp lookout for the yacht Murita had been ordered.

There was a knock at the door and an official entered at MacBee's bidding. Without a word he set down upon the floor a mudstained and battered valise. Quickly MacBee looked the bag over, puffing away at his pipe without visible concern or satisfaction. There were no initials upon the grip and no marking to suggest the name of its owner.

"We found it in the clump of bushes by the roadside, about five miles from Southampton," the man said as MacBee looked up inquiringly. "It contains a suit of evening clothes such as ... wear ... was ... down into the bag in a most ... the ... missed ... the ... complete." ... down and opened the case, examining its contents curiously. There was no name sewed in any of the pockets, but MacBee was sure that the clothes were those of the prisoner who had escaped the night before. He picked up a plaid cap and looked it over carefully. In it was the name of a fashionable shop, but there were hundreds of similar caps worn by Londoners. The garments were wet and badly creased, but there were no rips or tears to suggest rough handling, and no telltale stains upon them anywhere, and MacBee's face showed enthusiasm as he continued to turn the things over. At last a smile spread over his features and he began to refill his pipe.

"Jameison," he said. "Take that coat and find the tailor who made it. I suppose you have gone over the country near the place where you found this?"

"Yes, sir," the detective replied. "We've made a thorough search, but there is no trace of any strangers thereabouts. The bag was over a mile from any house, and no one in the neighborhood saw or heard anything unusual during the night. We thought, sir, that the bag might have been thrown from a passing automobile, although the roadway shows no tracks of a machine having passed."

"Naturally not," said MacBee. "The heavy rainfall would have obliterated any wheel marks in a short time. You are right, though, beyond a doubt. The bag was thrown from a machine—an automobile on its way to Southampton. The man who wore these clothes discarded them deliberately. They were not taken from him. I do not think they belong to Lord Harcourt, or at least that it was he who wore them, but I do wish to find the man who did wear them. I am beginning to see things in a new light. If there is any news of the yacht Murita, advise me as soon as you receive it."

(To be continued.)

Nicaraguan Customs.

Among the many odd customs of Nicaragua, those relating to the dead are the weirdest to the stranger. Some of these have been handed down by tradition from the Indians, others were brought over by the Conquerors—and the two are so blended that it is difficult to tell which predominates. As soon as the medico pronounces one's illness fatal word is sent to the village padre, who prepares to administer the last sacraments of the church to the dying person. Placing the consecrated wafer in the custodia—a vessel of solid gold or silver, often resplendent with rare jewels—a procession is formed and marches through the street. A small boy ringing a bell rushes ahead to announce the aproach of the sacred presence, and after him follows a band of music, often a single violin, playing a dirge. If it be possible to secure any soldiers, they surround the padre, who, dressed in brilliant vestments, [illegible] erally carried in a chair, ov[illegible] four men hold a purple ca[illegible] the little cortege moves do[illegible] lent streets, every one bares his head and kneels, making the sign of the cross until the last soldier has passed. Woe to the sacrilegious stranger who fails to show this mark of respect, and many have been the instances where foreigners were pulled from their horses and even stoned for neglecting to follow this time-honored custom.

Degraded Indians.

The last man of the Santa Barbara Island was deported in 1853. Our knowledge of these extinct Indians off the California coast is derived from the accounts of the early voyagers, from the missionaries who subsequently settled on the islands, and from the remains in their refuse heaps and the skulls and skeletons which have from time to time been collected. Some of the islands probably at one time had a population approaching one thousand each, but in 1823 only about nine hundred were left on Santa Barbara and the neighboring islets; and by 1875 all had disappeared. Although they manufactured a certain number of domestic utensils, these Santa Barbara Indians are described by the missionaries as the most degraded of all human beings, with a morality lower than that of animals. Insects, especially grasshoppers, formed a portion of their food, also probably the larger varieties of earthworms.

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SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS

Interesting Incidents and Happenings of the Past Week in the European War Zone.

THURSDAY

The battle in the North of France continues with great violence Neither side has made material gains, so far as known The French War Office in its afternoon statement says that the battle front extends virtually to the Belgian frontier The fighting is described as violent but no claim of advantage is made

The German General Staff announces that the fighting on the German right wing had been successful

Another wireless dispatch from Berlin says it is reported in Government circles that two more forts at Antwerp have fallen before the Germans The capitulation of the city is regarded in Berlin as close at hand

The Belgian Government has left Antwerp for Ostend

A German torpedo boat destroyer has been sunk by a mine off the estuary of the Ems in the North Sea The German vessel was sunk by a British submarine

A report from Petrograd says that Russian heavy artillery is bombarding Przemysl, in Galicia, and that Austrian field forces that attempted to relieve the fortress were defeated and compelled to retire

Tokyo announces that the War Office believes that the Japanese have sunk a German cruiser and two German gunboats in Kiau Chau bay

An official statement issued in Vienna says that German and Austrian forces surprised the enemy in Russian Poland and drove the Russians back across the Vistula

A Rotterdam correspondent reports that a new plan to convoke the Berne bureau in the interests of peace, while not successful has been received with much sympathy

That the Germans are preparing for a Zeppelin raid on England is indicated Count Zeppelin is now at Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea, with his staff, it is reported, and will be in personal charge of any expedition

Japanese forces are reported to have occupied Yap the most important island in the Caroline group, or New Philippines Washington has been informed that the occupation is only temporary China has sent a warlike note to Japan following the occupation of the Shan-Tung Railway at Taiman the western terminus of the German owned railroad China however, is not expected to fight

FRIDAY

That the Germans are still vigorously bombarding Antwerp with their heavy siege guns from three positions and that great damage already has been done by shells in the beautiful city is the outstanding feature of the war news

So violent has been the concussion caused by the detonations of the big German guns that houses twenty miles away were shaken King Albert at the head of a portion of the Belgian army is reported to have marched out of the besieged city from which the populace in hundreds previously had fled in panic

A London dispatch says While the immense armies of the belligerent powers of Europe are engaged in a death grapple along lines hundreds of miles in extent in battles which for the numbers engaged fierceness and stubborness have no precedent in history, the intrepid little army of Belgium is making a last stand behind the forts of Antwerp one of the strongest fortified positions in the world"

World interest in the gigantic operations in the western theater of war is now divided between the fighting along the immense front in the battle of seven rivers and the German assaults against Antwerp where 200,000 German troops, (five army corps) are engaged and the city is being shelled by the heaviest ordnance known to modern warfare

No Napoleonic conflict in the days of the world wars equals the present one in size and intensity of hostilities There have been 27 days of fighting over a battle line that stretches for 200 miles through France and Belgium to the North Sea

On the battle line in Northern France where the contending armies are burrowed deeply in entrenchments, the French official report says the situation is stationary except that there have been several violent encounters between the allies and the Germans, notable in the vicinity of Roye in the department of Somme No claims of success or acknowledgments of defeats are made in the report.

In the east the Russians claim to have repulsed with heavy losses the German attacks near Wirballen and Philipoff, Russian Poland They declare also that some of the principal forts of Przemysl in Galacia have been taken by the forces of Czar Nicholas and that the Germans have been driven out of Loclawak in Poland across the border from the Fortress of Thorn East Prussia

Official England reasons that Japan's seizing German islands in the Pacific should not disturb America as the promise not to acquire territory has not been broken by occupation for the purpose of protecting shipping President Wilson expressed himself as satisfied with Japan's explanation to Washington

SATURDAY

The war chancelleries of the allies and the Germans have not seen fit to lift the curtain of secrecy high enough for the public to obtain insight into the conditions which prevail along the battle line in France "There is nothing to report," says the [illegible] war office, "except that [illegible] have a lively engagement in the region of Roye, where we have captured [illegible]" [illegible] Flo[illegible] the British and the Germans came nothing.

Of the situation in the East the Austrian general staff in a dispatch coming by way of Berlin reported a complete break up of the Russian invasion in Hungary and said that the Russian emperor's forces had cleared from a portion of the Carpathians

The Russians in their turn declared that near the East Prussian frontier in Russian Poland they were still pressing the Germans hard and at several points had gained successes over them

While one morning newspaper in London has been informed "on good authority" that Antwerp has fallen neither the British official press bureau nor the Belgian minister are able to confirm the report The last advices from Belgium had the Germans still hammering away with their artillery against Antwerp

British aeroplanes again have visited Dusseldorf Germany British official report says an aerial squadron succeeded in blowing up a Zeppelin airship shed in Dusseldorf and destroying a dirigible balloon in it The three aviators engaged in the raid escaped but lost their machines

An official report in Paris says that 1,000 German prisoners had been taken in a sharp engagement at Roye The German and allied cavalry were operating north of Lille but the result was nowhere decisive

Gen Soukhomlinoff, the Russian Minister of War in a cablegram said that the German invasion of Russian territory resulted in a disastrous defeat and that no German troops are now on Russian soil He also told of successes in Galicia

The renewal of hints from Washington that the subject of peace on the basis of a "drawn war" again is under discussion is met with an apparently inspired statement in the Westminster Gazette which is in closer touch with the Government than any other London newspaper This statement reiterates that while Great Britain has no desire to crush or humiliate the German people there must be no mistake about the fact that she intends to take whatever political measures are necessary to crush German militarism

THE FALL OF ANTWERP

SUNDAY

Antwerp and the forts surrounding the city are now in complete possession of the Germans but the greater part of the Belgian army has escaped It took the Germans just eleven days to capture the strongest fortress in the world

The fall of Antwerp is evidence that even the most powerful forts are no match for the colossal howitzers which the invaders have successfully employed against every fortified place that stood in their way These huge guns open gaps through which the besiegers find an entrance for their field artillery and infantry

The city surrendered Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock After two days of continued bombardment most of the garrison according to report joined the Belgian field army west of the city and a white flag was hoisted on the Cathedral Five and a half hours later the city was formally turned over to the German commander The surrender was unconditional

The German delivered one of their last furious attacks between 6 and 7 o'clock Friday morning The Belgians resisted them valiantly in their trenches and the desperate fighting resulted in very heavy losses on both sides The Belgians succeeded in blowing up two and possibly more of the enemy's batteries

The British Admiralty on Saturday night announced that three British naval brigades participated in the defense of Antwerp that two of the Brigades had escaped to Ostend when Antwerp fell but that the third had been obliged to retreat into Holland, where it was interned

The death roll resulting from the attack on and defense of Antwerp has not been compiled, and probably the full details never will be known but all accounts describe it as being terribly heavy The Germans although their big guns cleared a path for them had to sacrifice many lives in crossing the rivers and canals and in driving out the defenders who held the entrenchments until the last.

The Belgians themselves besides destroying forts blew up steamers at the dock and set fire to the petrol stores and everything that could be of use to the invaders They also took away what the transports could carry

A question which is now arising is as to the effect upon the general campaign of the German occupation of Antwerp The Belgian garrison or the greater part of it escaped and is reported to be engaged with the Germans

The strategic importance of Antwerp consisted in its menace to the German lines running through Belgium Now matters have been reversed and the allies will have to take their turn in keeping forces before the city to prevent the Germans from Antwerp attacking their flank or rear should they be able to advance The Germans propose according to the Berlin reports to use the city as a base for operations against France

So long as Great Britain remains the sea power great part of the German navy can use the port even should Germany overrule Holland's objection to the use of the Scheldt by belligerent ships Germany it is thought may claim that being in possession of the city she acquires Belgium's right to use the river on equal terms with the Dutch and will proceed to build destroyers and submarines there to menace the British fleet.

In France according to the French communication, the allies have maintained their position in several violent attacks at several points The cavalry is still engaged along the Belgian frontier and across it, each side trying to work around the other's wing This movement has compelled the Germans to withdraw some troops from other parts of the line and the allies are seizing the opportunity to make headway

The Canadian and Russian forces on the East Prussian frontier are still fighting stubbornly The Russians apparently continue to make progress slowly, and the Germans, evidently fearing another invasion of East Prussia, according to news from Berlin received through Rome, are sending reinforcements to their army both by railway and through the Baltic ports

The death of King Charles of Rumania is likely to have a marked effect on the country's action with regard to the war The late king was opposed to Rumania joining with the allies, although a majority of people favored the Government taking advantage of the opportunity to annex Transsylvania, which is largely populated by Rumanians

Germany seems to think Portugal is about to declare for the allies This belief probably is based on the fact that the French and British war ships have been visiting that country in connection with the celebration of the establishment of the republic

MONDAY

With the conclusion of that phase of the war of the nations which came with the fall of Antwerp, the censorship has again drawn a veil over the fighting in the greater part of the European continent

Emperor William's army, which besieged Antwerp is now said to be moving swiftly toward Ostend with the object of capturing King Albert and Queen Elizabeth and the Belgian officials It is stated that the Queen already has reached England

The latest French communication deals only with the battle, or series of battles which has been in progress for four weeks from east to west in France, with an ever extending line which now reaches northward from the elbow at Noyon to and across the Belgian border at Armentiers The statement says that the allies have held their positions everywhere, and that German cavalry which was attempting to envelope the allies left wing and had seized certain points of passage on the River Lys to the east of Aire was defeated and retired to the northeast into the Amentiers district

The Germans have resumed their night attacks between Craonne and Rheims which according to French accounts, have been repulsed From Rheims to the Meuse nothing of importance has occurred of late

To remind Parisians that they are still in France two German aeroplanes which seem to choose Sundays for their visits flew over the French capital They dropped a score of bombs which killed three persons and wounded 20, but did no material damage to the city

Part of the Antwerp garrison and 2,000 of the British naval volunteers who crossed into Holland and laid down their arms have been interned and will have to remain there until the end of the war Some Germans also unwittingly crossed the frontier and were similarly treated

In Antwerp everything is quiet after day of turmoil The Germans who arranged with the burgomaster to the surrender of the town all the military authorities having left have issued a warning to the people that any disturbances or attacks on Germans will be severely dealt with So far as can be ascertained the damage done to Antwerp by the bombardment was not so serious as at first feared

A Berlin report says the heavy guns of the Germans have been sent to France If this is so probably the verdun forts along the French frontier which are hindering the German advance are to be attacked with them In this case however there is a big held army behind the forts so that while the destruction of them would make progress easier for the Germans it would not absolutely insure their advance

Of the battles in Galicia and Poland the Russian staff has decided to say nothing for the present but the Austrians declare a recent attack on Przemysl has been repulsed and the Russians have evacuated the western front which the Austrians occupied

More alarming reports come from Italy of the spread of cholera in Austria It is said that there are many cases of cholera in different parts of the country

Belgian refugees now in Holland number 600,000 The Dutch authorities are greatly embarrassed by the incessant stream of refugees because of the shortage of food

A Paris dispatch says that the British and Belgian forces which escaped from Antwerp have united with French troops southeast of Ostend This army is reported as having taken positions to oppose the Kaiser's troops marching from Antwerp to capture Ostend If they hold this ground they become virtually the left wing of the French army which has been pushed northward almost to Belgium

(Continued on eighth page)

Keeping Apples

One of the interesting things about high cost of living is that a bumper crop is coming to light and it is the fact that farmers have taken to the old fashioned way of keeping apples by burying them as it is called Before the days of cold storage warehouses and commission merchants who always found a market for the fruit the farmers used to place the apples and other fruit that would keep in holes in the ground which were boarded up and filled with straw They kept very well during the winter and commanded good prices in the spring This year there are so many apples and other fruits that farmers have been unable to get very good prices and some who have not buried apples for years have been planning to do so It is said that in some parts of the county there will be large amounts of fruit stored in the hope of better prices in the spring

So much greater is the demand for edible snails in France than the supply that artificial snails have been invented, the only genuine portions of which are the shells

With one end so constructed that it must be broken to get at the contents, a nonrefillable cigar box has been patented

In The Eleventh Hour

(By Marcel Savignon)

Why, of course you must come along," said the blind gentleman kindly, "when you are a friend of my chauffeur Please take a seat in the tonneau I am sure you will enjoy the ride to Esterel

He held out his right hand which was immediately taken by the stranger who stammered a few words of thanks and handed the chauffeur a satchel, a heavy suit case and a hat box A little distance off a lady was waiting in silence until the man opened the door of the tonneau when they both noiselessly and in silence seated themselves in the large comfortable car

The auto had come upon them at the outskirts of Nice as if by accident and the blind owner of the car had no idea that the meeting had been arranged by Raoul his chauffeur

The couple inspite of their elegant dress and the many diamonds of the woman did not make a very favorable impression and it was evident that they belonged to the many adventurers who abound along the Riviera during the Monte Carlo season

The car started off The blind owner was seated next to the chauffeur and was dressed exactly the same goggles leather coat and cap In the rear seat the man and woman were sitting without speaking

As they left Nice the chauffeur turned toward Saorge on the frontier, in the opposite direction of Esterel, where he was supposed to be going The blind man did not notice it but said in his kind voice "It is a fine day to see Esterel there is no wind and the air feels so balmy You will enjoy Esterel I am sure I love to ride though people do not understand it, and the ladies at the hotel laugh at me and call me a dreamer And I suppose that I am something of a dreamer I love Nature, though I cannot see When I took my first rides friends explained the nature of the country to me— now we are passing through fields they said now we come to the woods and I tried to remember what I had once seen for I have been blind for only ten years Today I know my auto and by riding I learn to know the country By the noise of the motor I can tell whether we are going up or down hill—and when it runs as it does now I know that we are on the level road The speeding through the air fills me with joy it at once stimulates and calms me If you would tell me of the houses and villages we pass and which I cannot see my enjoyment would be perfect

M Girard kept on talking and because he felt he must say something his chauffeur's friend said

I notice you are a great lover of sport sir

At first he had been astonished at the eloquence of the man now it appeared very funny to him and he nudged the chauffeur while the woman had to stuff her handkerchief into her mouth to keep from laughing

And the car sped along

They had now nearly reached the foot of the mountains The country grew rough and stony and the air was quite chilly Girard wrapped the rug closer around his thin legs He was now quite silent Suddenly he raised his head drew a deep breath and said softly as if thinking aloud

How strange, I do not remember ever having been here before

Immediately afterward he asked if they were near the woods

There is a small clump of trees ahead on the right the stranger replied

Olive trees I suppose'

Oh no they are not olive trees they are oaks beautiful tall majestic oaks Just the thing for a lover of nature like you and on the left are masses of flowers in the meadows with little children dancing

The three looked at each other and smiled at the excellent joke

The blind man shook his head Strange he thought he did not remember any meadows nor did he now smell the fragrance of flowers

On and on sped the auto close to the overhanging wall of rocks It was a lonesome country where no one came except teamsters and mountaineers and shepherds with their flocks

M Girard grew uneasy

Are we soon at Vallauris'

Oh Vallauris is far behind us now came the reply in a mocking voice

Suddenly the blind man understood and at the same time he heard whispers behind his back and turned around as if he could see.

Raoul he said you have not been in my service very long and cannot know my peculiar wants yet but in the future you will take me where I tell you to and nowhere else

He tried to discover where they were but in vain and cried

Raoul you are receiving me Where are we going'

There again they were whispering The woman is nervous She has a map in her lap and is pointing out the route with her finger, while she whispers the names "Saorge Tende Limone'

The intention of the three is clear enough M Girard always carries a large amount of money They want to rob him and flee across the frontier in his car, leaving him behind The stranger is leisurely arranging a loop of a silken handkerchief with which to strangle the blind man

The intended victim can control his anger no longer He turns to his chauffeur and cries, "Who is that talking behind me in the car?"

No answer; only a renewed burst of speed Lowder and lowder grow the voices and blind shouts for help

The two men look at each other, he must be silenced On the left is a precipice What would be easier than to throw him into it? The chauffeur slows up

No, go on further! Not here! cries the woman

The blind man jumps to his feet, he takes hold of Raoul's shoulders, but the chauffeur easily shakes him off

The car now dashes ahead at top speed The road turns sharply, the auto whirls around and suddenly stops with a shock Ten meters further and they would have run into another car, which had broken down in the middle of the road

Why M Girard! You come like a godsend Your chauffeur may help us to fix our car May he not?'

The man is at Girard's side and helps him to get out The blind man has recognized a friend's voice, he wants to speak but the voice fails him

But my dear M Girard what has happened to you? You are so pale and you tremble'

Those scoundrels I mean my chauffeur and the others

What does this mean? Your chauffeur and the lady and gentleman who came with you are running away as if somebody were after them'

They wanted to murder me and to throw my body over the cliff—me who never harmed anyone

Great tears were rolling down the poor fellow's cheeks as he collapsed and fell to the ground in a dead faint

Our Expensive Fancies.

Physiological chemists occasionally delight to tell us that we are the dupes of aesthetic senses and pleasing flavors Men will pay, they say, half a guinea for a pint of turtle soup which from a strictly nutritive point of view, is not worth a twentieth part of that sum Oysters, we are told are an extravagant form of food since fourteen of them do not contain as much nourishment as a single egg, while it would require the ingestion of no less than 200 good oysters before the protein equivalent of a pound of beef was reached Caviare again is not to be compared with the bloater as regards its nutritive value Indeed the latter offers the largest amount of nutriment for a given sum of any animal food'

It is evident if we regard these conclusions seriously that a large section of the human race is wickedly indulgent, caring more for the palatable than the nutritious quality of food The same appears to be true in regard to beverages and even in the case of cigars there is no difference chemically speaking between the penny Pickwick and the shilling Havana. The difference of eleven pence is paid for flavor and flavor alone Physiologically it is possible that a brandy and soda costing say one shilling is just as satisfactory as a pint of champagne at five shillings Similarly it may be said that a pint of beer at sixpence is quite as good dietetically speaking as a small bottle of Chateau Margeaux at three shillings and sixpence

There are however clearly instances in which in no sense can the nutritive equivalent of food and beverages be summed up in so many pounds shillings and pence How often it is found for example that the invalid may be tempted to take a few oysters in preference to a small beef fillet or some turtle soup when calves head the basis of mock turtle would scarcely appeal to him, even although it may be more than equal in nutritive value to the only reptile used to any extent as food in this country When a person refuses to take a given food however nutritive and wholesome it may be, because it is in many instances probable that if he struggles to overcome his prejudice it may prove to tax his digestive functions and may even cause gastric trouble

The chemical analysis of food and physiological experiments in the test tube do not take into account this psychical factor of digestion, for the digestive process is well begun when the sight of food is pleasing On the contrary when food does not appeal to the eye it is likely not to appeal to the stomach It is hardly reasonable to conclude therefore that the price of flavor is always the price of luxury

Vatican Mosaic Factory

The Pope maintains a mosaic factory in the Vatican Here the patient artists works in a gallery lined with [illegible] which repose stocks of a [illegible] the myriad varying shades [illegible] to reproduce the tints from [illegible] A solid wooden backed panel [illegible] filled with plaster to the depth of an inch On this the mosaic worker copies the painting to be reproduced Then day by day he cuts out little chunks and fills up the gap with inch long bits of the silica Thus the picture grows roughly in some In three or four years a work 2½ by 3½ can be turned out It is then ground down to uniform smoothness with water and sand under flat iron disks Then the painting stands revealed There is a little gallery full of the work for sale A piece eight inches square can be had for $1,000

In Portuguese East Africa an explorer has discovered a new species of zebra resembling the ordinary zebra in shape but the head neck forelegs and fore half of the body are dark brown in color the hind part of the body including the legs being striped He also discovered a peculiar type of antelope similar in size and shape to the Boer roebuck or impala the distinct difference being a black line down the center of the back and on either hind leg down to the foot. When the animal is startled it immediately takes to flight, the initial leap being fully ten feet through the air

WHICH IS THE HEAVIER?

Does a Pound of Lead or a Pound of Feathers Weigh More?

The favorite question with the school committee men of olden time was, we are told—"Which is the heavier, a pound of feathers or a pound of lead?" The first rash answer used almost always to be, "A pound of lead" Then, of course, from the older pupils would come the reply Both alike

If this question were asked to-day, the old time querist might receive a decided surprise, for the pound of feathers could easily be proved to be the heavier A simple experiment is all the evidence needed

With any accurate scales weigh out a pound of lead using ordinary shot for convenience Pour the shot into one of the pans of a balance For the feathers a light muslin bag will be needed, and care must be taken that feathers and bag together do not weigh more than a pound When the bag of features is put into the other pan of the balance the beam will, after a few oscillations, come to rest exactly level

So far the verdict Both alike seems to be proved But place the balance on the receiver of an air pump, with lead and feathers undisturbed Cover the whole with the glass bell jar, and exhaust the air Slowly the feathers sink, and the lead kicks the beam The pound of feathers is heavier than the pound of lead

The truth is that what we called a pound was not such in fact, for the atmosphere buoys up everything within it in proportion to the bulk of the object, and the feathers being of a greater bulk than the lead are supported by the air to a considerably greater extent than the lead Removed from the supporting medium, their true weight is made evident.

Charles Reade propounded a similar question in one of his novels A Jewish trader is made to ask "Which is the heavier, a pound of feathers or a pound of gold" After awhile he explains to the satisfaction of his audience of miners that the feathers are the heavier

Gold, he explains is weighed by troy weight, while feathers are weighed by avoirdupois, and as the twelve ounces in a pound troy contain only five thousand seven hundred and sixty grains, while the avoirdupois pound contains nearly seven thousand grains the pound of feathers is of course twelve hundred and forty grains heavier than the pound of gold

Arrest Yearling Bull

Elkhart, Ind —The Elkhart automobile patrol wagon had its strangest passenger when police "arrested" a yearling bull which had escaped from a crate at an express office

Wind and Friction Start Fire

Atchison, Kan —During a high wind here a toy windmill on the roof of a henhouse owned by A. L. Locker revolved so fast that friction set the building on fire

SAW CUTS INTO HIS HIP BONE

Takes 102 Stitches to Do It With After Accident.

Muscatine, Iowa—Otto Cole, a young man, stumbled and fell into a circular saw which inflicted a wound [illegible] inches in length and three inches deep in his right side, from the shoulder to the hip, and sawed into the hip bone. It required 102 stitches to sew up the wound

TRIPLETS TO MOTHER OF NINE

Total Weight of Three Babies at Birth is 14 Pounds

Brownsville, Texas Mrs. Calvo Garcia, flying near Brownsville, gave birth to triplets, two boys and a girl. The boys weighed five pounds each, while the girl weighed four pounds. This makes twelve children in the family, the eldest being 12 years old.

Boy's Rich Find Excites Diggers

Bremerton Wash.—The find of Walter Angell who kicked at a box containing $2,000 in the sand on the beach and unearthed it caused a rush to the waterfront, where every boy between 6 and 16 years old, dug in the sand for more money Some men even joined in the labor

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GERMANS OCCUPY CITY OF ANTWERP

Unconditional Surrender to Commanding General of the Besieging Forces Troops of Kaiser Now Attempting to Cut Off Retreat of Main Belgian Army

SUBMARINE SINKS RUSSIAN CRUISER

Torpedoed By German Submarine and All Her Crew Sent to the Botton in Baltic Sea After Battle—Germans Force Belgians Into France—Capitol of Belgium Is Again Moved

With the fall of Antwerp last Friday, Belgium loses its most important place and stands about as nearly ruined as a country could be. That a beautiful city of magnificent buildings and many rarely prized specimens of art and architecture should be shelled until it is a mass of ruins bespeaks the wantonness of war and its indifference to life and property not to say decency and common sense. Antwerp is only about a quarter of the size of New York State and has a population of 640 to the square mile—the densest population of any country in Europe for that matter. From one end to the other the kingdom has been ravaged by war.

The capture of Antwerp would have been held impossible two months ago. But German howitzers have shattered all pre-conceived notions of the impregnability of fortresses. The resistance of little Belgium to overwhelming odds has been the admiration of the world and their contribution to the allied cause can not be exaggerated and will not be forgotten in the reckoning if Germany's foes ultimately prevail. Nor is it likely to be overlooked by Germany if she finally repulses a world in arms.

With the fall of Antwerp it has become known, through official announcement by the British Admiralty, that a British force consisting of three naval brigades of about 8,000 men, with heavy guns, fought beside the Belgians in defense of their great fortress.

With the Belgian army when it marched out of Antwerp went the British, but during the retreat one of the British brigades was forced to find refuge in Holland, where it is now interned. The other two brigades reached Ostend. The British losses at Antwerp are reported to be 300.

"The capture of Antwerp in eleven days carries the germ of the capture of Paris," says the Berlin Deutsche Tagezeitung. "The fall of this fortress means not only the overthrow of the Belgians, but it is a most serious blow of England. It proves that it is only necessary to break down a large section of even the most extended fortresses to render the remaining part untenable."

(Bulletins pertaining to the capture of Antwerp by the Germans will be found in the Summary of the War News on page six.)

The fiercest fighting that has marked the conflict in the French arena of war has taken place on the western wing of the allied armies the past week. New forces of German cavalry and infantry have used every resource to attain success. They have thrown themselves again and again at the French and British who have brought equally strong bodies of troops forward to oppose them.

The battle is no longer one of machine-like strategy but a contest centering in the powers of endurance of two bodies of human beings. Each side is determined not to give up the contest until success is achieved and the result is one of the most stubborn contests in the history of war. In General Von Kluck, the German commander of the invaders' right wing, the French and British generals have met a foeman worthy of their steel. The German general has shown masterly strategy in every move and he has inspired his men to a high pitch of enthusiasm despite their exhaustion and hunger.

Never in military annals have so many men come to close grips with cold steel and kept up the struggle so long. On both sides many remarkable instances of bravery have been shown. French and British troops are not backward in praising the courage of the Germans who move forward to certain death with a song upon their lips.

The losses are well illustrated by this fact: One company of French infantry started the war with 190 men and a full complement of officers. Since then it has received drafts bringing its total up to 324. To-day the company is composed of 90 men, commanded by a sergeant. All their officers have been killed.

It is learned that the active army fighting the allies in France and Belgium was composed of 23 army corps, of 40,000 men each; 18 corps of reserves, several divisions of the Landstrum, a section of the army designed only for national defense. Under normal conditions, counting the cavalry and artillery, this number of units would make a grand total of approximately 2,000,000 men and the number of soldiers in the allied army is fully as great if not greater.

LATE WAR BULLETINS.

TUESDAY

The occupation of Antwerp by the Germans has been followed, according to latest reports, by the occupation of Ghent which would seem to confirm the German plan, as it already has been outlined, of a movement towards the coast, with Ostend as its objective.

It is pointed out by British military experts that it is Germany's intention to make a permanent stronghold of Antwerp, in order to hold Belgium in her grip and in this way gain a position within easy reach of the English coast.

The British-Belgian troops which retired from Antwerp before the German occupation, with the exception of those who are not interned on Dutch soil, as a result of having had to cross the border, have been swallowed up as completely as if they had been buried under the ruined forts. For military reasons, their positions and the area of hostilities in Belgium must remain obscure until the turn of events brings them sharply to the fore again, as was the case when, after the fall of Antwerp, the British public learned, for the first time, that British forces had again the garrison.

The fighting along the great line extending almost from the north sea to the German province of Lorraine continues with idefinite results. Where the British reinforcements have been sent is a matter of conjecture, but it is believed a considerable force is already in the neighborhood of Ostend.

Nowhere along the battle line do the allies say they have made any progress except in the centre, on the right bank of the Aisne below Soissons. At two other points, notably between Arras and the Oise, and on the right, in Vosges, it is said the German attacks have been repulsed.

German submarines have again come into prominence by the sinking of the Russian armored Cruiser Pallada in the Baltic sea. The Pallada, with Admiral Makarov and the Bayan have been engaged in patrolling the Baltic. The Pallada sank almost immediately, according to the Russian report, with all her crew, consisting of nearly 600 officers and men.

Recruiting in England is again being pursued, for the need of men is recognized and the requirements for service in the infantry have been lowered to insure a large supply of recruits. Similarly Great Britain is taking precaution against raids over English towns by German airships, this action probably resulting from the recent attacks on Paris by aeroplanes.

Just what measures the British government has devised to repulse such attacks have not been divulged, but it is understood that the aviation corps is ready to take the air at the first sign of German air cruisers.

Berlin officially reports that the situation in France is satisfactory so far as her arms are concerned, and other official reports indicate that the German and Austrian arms have made impressive progress in the Russian campaign. Russia is reported to have abandoned the siege of Przemyal, the important Austrian fortress in Galicia, and is lining up to meet a threatened attack by the Austro-German army.

Probably stirred by the bomb-dropping exploits of German air craft over Paris, London seems to be prepared for such visitors, and official notice has been served on persons living near the mouth of the Thames that they should be ready to seek their cellars at the first sound of firing, as there will be no time to spread the news in any more formal way.

Recruiting throughout Great Britain, particularly in London, has been booming, it is said, since the fall of Antwerp, the talk of the Germans advancing from there to Ostend having seemingly brought the war closer home in the minds of the people.

WEDNESDAY.

The operations in Belgium are now of first importance, for the Germans, having captured Antwerp and occupied Ghent, are pushing forward to the coast. Although all communication with Ghent is reported to have been cut, news has filtered through that the Germans are being opposed by the allies vigorously and that in an engagement to the south of Ghent about 600 Germans were left on the field.

The French and British, according to the latest French official communication, are successfully holding back the German right wing which recently has been heavily reinforced. Indeed, the French lay claim to notable progress both on their left wing and on the center.

The headquarters of the Belgian Government have been transferred to Havre. With the exception of King Albert, who remains at the head of the army, and the Minister of War, the members of the Cabinet, with the other government officials and the diplomatic corps, left Ostend by steamer for the French port, where they will carry on the affairs of state and where hospitality has been offered them by the French Government. This is the third move of the Belgian capital since the Germans silenced the forts of Liege.

The German invaders have begun to sweep across northern Belgium. They occupied Ghent without opposition and are now said to be well advanced toward Bruges on their way to Ostend. They probably will meet with strong opposition before they reach Bruges, as the Belgian army is now being reorganized and has been reinforced.

The Berlin official statement announces that 20,000 Belgian soldiers are still in Antwerp as prisoners. It adds that 40,000 Russians have been killed or wounded near Przemysl, the Austrian stronghold in Galicia from which the Russians have retreated.

A featured of the war of the nations which has caused some concern in Great Britain at least is the reported revolt in South Africa. Some of the Boers under Colonel Martiz, a veteran of the South African war, have joined forces with the Germans and as a consequence, martial law has been declared throughout the Union of South Africa.

The big German siege guns which were used to reduce the Antwerp forts already have been moved, and it is reported they are to be taken to the Vosges, where an attempt will be made to reduce Belfort.

The Germans are within a short distance of Ostend. Cavalry forces have been seen near Burges, but the Belgians still hold it. Lille has been occupied by the Germans. It is believed the British as well as the Belgian military forces are going to abandon Ostend. The English interests have been turned over to the American Consul and the British Consul will leave to-day.

Preparations continue for a decisive combat in Russian Poland. Germany claims to hold all the western part of Russian Poland, with the exceptian of Warsaw. Its fall is expected at anytime.

The Germans, it is said, have been surprised by the early winter and are suffering severely because not being provided with heavy clothing such as the Russians have.

(Summary of War News on Page Six.)

McMAHON "COCK OF THE WALK"

An Incident Which Occurred at Lawrenceville Forty Years Ago.

(From the Smethport Democrat.)

John F. Keating, of Clermont, was a visitor in Smethport on Tuesday afternoon, and during a conversation with that gentleman Mr. Keating became reminiscent, and called the attention of the writer to an incident that occurred on the street at Lawrenceville, Pa., upwards of forty years ago, of which the writer was an eye witness, at which time, on a winter's afternoon, one man for some time held up an entire community, and bid defiance to all.

It was at the time the Cowanseque Valley Railroad, now a branch of the New York Central Railway, was being built, and on which Horatio Seymour, a nephew of the late Horatio Seymour, the great Democratic leader, was chief engineer, and John H. Tate, late of this county, was assistant engineer.

John McMahon, an employe of the construction gang, one of the handiest men with his fists we have ever seen, became involved in a street fight. At the time there were located in the vicinity of Lawrenceville some pretty tough nuts when it came to the point of fisticuff, who challenged McMahon's prowess, with the result that one after another of these would-be fighters confronted this gladiator only to be knocked silly without ever having reached McMahon, who mowed them down with his powerful right and left without an effort.

McMahon was soon "cock of the walk," and boldly challenged the immense crowd, that had by this time thronged the street, to send in their next best man. But none had the courage to face those mighty fists that McMahon was swinging with such telling effect on that occasion, and the gory scene was soon at an end, and McMahon and his followers were on their way up the Cowanesque valley unscratched by the battle.

Apple Growers' Small Profits.

An apple grower from Waynesboro, Franklin county, in writing the Philadelphia Record, says:

"The Record quotes the price of apples at 35 cents per peck. As a grower of fruit, I don't see how the dealer can charge such exorbitant prices. The buyers come out of the city to the country and offer the producer $1.75 for a barrel holding three bushels of nice, sound apples. There are lots of apples in this county that can be bought at $2.37 per barrel for good fruit of first quality, and the producer would be glad to realize $2 net per barrel f. o. b. car Waynesboro, Pa., for 10 carloads, more or less, of York Imperial, Black Twig, Ben Davis and kindred varieties, packed in double-headed barrels or shipped in bulk at 1 cent per pound f. o. b. for No. 1 apples, handpicked.

"It seems to me that the commission merchant and retailer get all the profit there is in orcharding. The producer has to plant, cultivate, spray, pick, pack and deliver f. o. b., and they offer him $1.25 per barrel of 150 pounds, or three bushels, of sound apples; and Keifer pears are quoted at a less price. The middlemen are too greedy and expect to get big profits because the people don't know what they pay for the fruit. I am a grower, and find no buyers unless I sell at less that cost of production."

Scarlet Fever at Stony Fork.

Stony Fork, Oct. 14.—Stedman Walbridge died last Friday of apoplexy, aged 83 years. The funeral was held from his late home on Sunday; burial in West Branch cemetery.

George Walbridge, of Detroit, Mich., was called here by the death of his father.

Jesse Robinson and Mary Root are both confined to the house with scarlet fever.

Charles Walker made a business trip to Elmira last Thursday.

Orville Powers fell from a step-ladder while picking apples on Monday and sustained a broken leg. He was taken to the Blossburg hospital the same afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bartles and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Kendrick are visiting relatives at Syracuse.

Students from this place who are attending the Mansfield Normal were home over Sunday.

Investigations have shown that there are 17,000 left handed children in the Berlin municipal schools.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Recent Changes in Ownership of Tioga County Property.

Blossburg—Georgiana Vasselin and husband to L. S. Clemons; ½ acre; $75.

Chatham—Alpha W. Dodge to Joseph Husted and wife; 100 acres, $3,600.

Nelson township—Fred H. Selph and wife, et al., to Mary V. Bottom; lot, $711.85.

Chatham—Adelia Seeley and husband, et al., to Marshall W. Button, et al.; 6 2-3 acres, $100.

Wellsboro—John E. Gartland to James Nugent; lot, $800.

Mansfield—Martin D. Faulkner to Hiram M. Faulkner; lot, $25.

Mansfield—Hiram M. Faulkner to Nellies Faulkner; lot, $30.

Charleston—Emily D. Converse and husband to Frank A. Klock and wife; to Amos F. Sargent; 5 acres, $300.

Middlebury—Elwin W. Davis and wife to Merle Mitchell; 171.15 acres, $7,000.

Middlebury—Charles E. Davis and wife to Mina A. Davis; 1¼ acres.

Blossburg — Maria Watkins to Alice Fitzgerald; lot.

Chatham—Della J. Button to Ellis D. Button; 205 acres $2,500.

Little Marsh Matters.

Little Marsh, Oct. 14.—Rev. D. Angus attended the M. E. Conference at Bath, N. Y., last week. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he has been returned to this charge.

Miss Emma Carpenter is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rufus Owlett, at Knoxville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Davis, of Elmira, spent Sunday with relatives and friends in this place.

A daughter was born Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Merle Casper.

Mrs. Ida Rice has been spending a few days in Wellsboro with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Slocum.

Mrs. Hattie Hornsby has returned home from a visit with friends at Whitesville, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Love, of Wellsboro, visited relatives here last week.

J. W. Lewis left Monday for Granite Falls, Washington, to spend the winter with her son, Fred Lewis.

The Ladies' Aid Society met with Mrs. D. Angus last Wednesday for dinner. Table fee, $6.00.

Foreign Students at Mansfield Normal

Among the students enrolled at the Mansfield State Normal School this term is a young man whose education was received wholly in Spain, Pio Gomez, who first came to this country before the opening of the Normal School, unable to speak English. Another foreign student is Paul Papa, who is a graduate of a university in Italy, and was an assistant teacher of chemistry in Messian, Italy, at the time of the great earthquake there a few years ago.

—Subscribe for the Gazette—$1.50.

The Fit Wont Wash Out.

MUNSING WEAR

All Styles in All Sizes for All Ages.

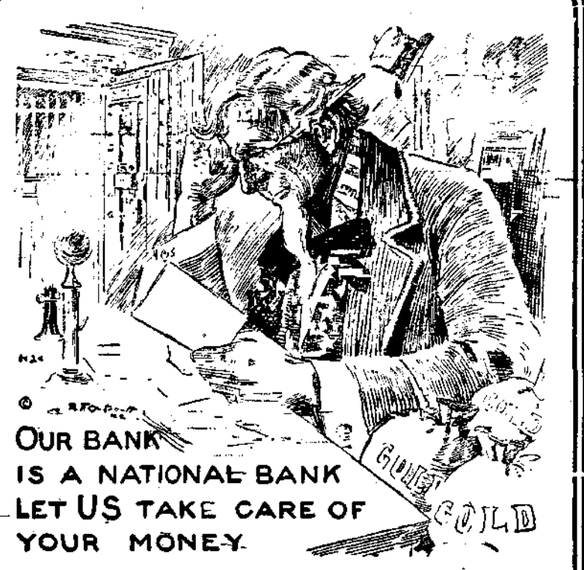
Our trade in Munsingwear has grown each succeeding season. It's the most satisfactory underwear we ever sold. It fits well, washes well and wears well. Our customers, who have worn Munsing Union Suits, will buy no other kind. They are made right, and priced right, too. We recommend them as the best popular priced knit underwear you can buy.

The "Distinction in Dress" Store

L. B. FINKELSTEIN, Wellsboro

—A few days ago an automobile belonging to a man named Wood, of Westfield, caught fire and burned on a road about a mile south of Southport Corners, near Elmira. Last week the motor, tires and lamps were stolen. The motor was taken to Elmira and hidden by the thieves. It was found by a policeman.

—Potatoes will yield from 250 to 300 bushels an acre in many parts of Steuben county, and as a consequence of the abundant crop the market price is but 30 cents per bushel. But few are marketed at this price, the owners holding in hopes that the coming month may witness an advance in the market.



Your money will be safe in our National Bank, which has a charter from the U. S. Government to do a Banking business. Under our charter we must conduct our business under the National Banking Act. This law places our bank under the supervision of the Treasury Department at Washington. A rigid examination of the bank's affairs is made several times every year in the interest of its depositors.

Make OUR Bank YOUR Bank

First National Bank

OF WELLSBORO, PA.

The Oldest and Strongest Bank in Northern Pennsylvania

Pigs for Sale.

Twenty fine young pigs for sale and now ready for delivery. Call on or address,
R. E. HARDING.
Bell phone. R. D. 7, Wellsboro, Pa.

Farm for Sale.

One hundred acre farm within a mile of the condensery in Wellsboro is offered for sale. Address Lock Box 871, Wellsboro, Pa., for particulars.

Logs Wanted.

I want hard Maple Logs 14 to 16 ft. long and 28 inches in diameter inside the bark. Will pay highest market price for sound logs of this size. H. L. BLATCHLEY.
Sept. 10, 1914—tf.

Vegetables for Sale.

I will deliver cabbage in Wellsboro until Oct. 20th, for 50 cents per hundred pounds cash and five cents per sack taken. I also have beets, carrots, rutabagas and squash, assorted lot, for $1.00 per hundred. Will deliver in Wellsboro or vegetables may be had at Dunham's and the Hammond & Hotchkiss groceries. C. A. GORRIE.

Live Stock Wanted.

At the stock yards in Wellsboro. Highest market price paid for veal calves, hogs, lambs, bologna cows and beef cattle. Next shipment Saturday, Oct. 24th. Ten cents per pound will be paid for good veal calves for this shipment.
LOUIS KENDRICK,
May 1, 1914-tf. R. D. 6, Wellsboro, Pa.
Farmers' Phone 11 AA.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Wills of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, upon the estate of ROBERT S. WALBRIDGE, late of Delmar township, Pa., said county, deceased, to the undersigned, and all persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons who have lawful claims against the same are required to make the same known without delay to the undersigned. WALTER SHERWOOD,
October 15, 1914-6t. Administrator.

A Modern Home for Sale

A new 10 room house, consisting of reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen and pantry on the first floor; four bedrooms with a closet off from each and bathroom on second floor; a large and well lighted attic on third floor. The house is finished throughout inside with hardwood; heated by steam and lighted by electricity and has city water and sewer connections; cellar under entire house with cement floor.

This property is located at No. 84 East Avenue and must be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars apply to
GEO. C. BROOKS,
17 East Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa.
March 12, 1914-tf

Proclamation in Divorce.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To MYRTLE EDWARDS, greeting: Whereas, Fred Edwards did on the 6th day of July A. D. 1914, prefer his petition to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Tioga, Pennsylvania, praying that for causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you, the said Myrtle Edwards. We therefore command you that setting aside all manner of business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Wellsboro, at the Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said county, on the fourth Monday of November next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Fred Edwards, and to show cause if any you have, why the said Fred Edwards, your husband, should not be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable David Cameron, President Judge of our said Court, at Wellsboro, Pa., the 6th day of October, A. D. 1914.
Edson J. Catlin, Prothonotary.
EVAN P. REES,
Oct. 8, 1914-4t Sheriff.

AUDITORIUM, THURSDAY, OCT. 22

OLIVER MOROSCO PRESENTS

THE SUPREME SUCCESS OF SUCCESSES

PEG O' MY HEART

BY J. HARTLEY MANNERS

In which Laurette Taylor made a world's record run of two consecutive years in New York

PRICES: 35, 50, 75, $1.00 and $1.50 Seats on Sale at Howd's Drug Store, Tuesday, October 20th. NO FREE LIST. No Seats Held Unless Paid For.